The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

The Latest News.

The losses in the 5th Corps in the battles of the 18th, 19th, and 21st of August will not exceed 3,500. The rebels are transporting supplies from below Reams' Station to Petersburg in wagons.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to offer $35,000,000 of the 6 per cents of 1881 to public competition, the bids to be opened September 9th, and payments required in one-third installments on the 14th, 19th and 24th of that month.

Gold advanced in New York yesterday, caused by the demands of the "Shorts" who had contracts to fill. The closing price was 243¼.

Reports from Washington place Pennsylvania in the lead as to the number of recruits raised under the last call.

The Supreme Judges of New Hampshire have affirmed the constitutionality of the bill allowing soldiers to vote.

A telegram from Saratoga contains the intelligence of the death of A. B. SMITH, Esq., President and General Superintendent of the Wisconsin State and Minnesota telegraph lines, after a very brief illness.

Fort Morgan capitulated on Tuesday August 23d, at two o'clock. General PAGE spiked the guns in the Fort before the surrender. PAGE and the garrison of 581 men were sent to New Orleans.

By the arrival of the Europa from Liverpool it is learned that the Irish riots had recommenced at Belfast, and Cork. The London *Index*, in the interest of the so-called "Confederate States of America," announces the prospect of a speedy peace, which is to take place three months after the meeting of the Chicago Convention and the nomination of a peace candidate.

The Thirteenth Congressional District of Illinois, in which Cairo is embraced, has a credit of 4,500 troops over and above all calls.

The Chicago Convention, yesterday, placed in nomination GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN for the Presidency, and GEORGE H. PENDLETON, now Representative in Congress from the First District of Ohio, for the Vice Presidency.

The rebel cavalry under General WHEELER, numbering, combined, about 6,000, has been divided into several commands, which are operating in the vicinity of the Chattanooga Railroad, near Decherd, McMinnville and other towns. General MILLIGAN, who was captured at Lebanon, has been released, and arrived at Gallatin.

The Chicago Convention.

This body has adjourned, and nobody hurt, except the Democratic party. The nominees are GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, of Ohio, (claimed for New York,) for President, and GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of the same State, for Vice-President. The platform is of the surrender-to-the-rebels sort, and the proceedings, as a whole, might as well have been in Richmond as anywhere else. The most popular man in the Convention was VALLANDIGHAM, although Gov. SEYMOUR was a sharp competitor.

The Hero of Chickahominy is known to the country. In the military field he never won a battle, but lost many. We have no idea he will prove more successful as a political leader.

Mr. PENDLETON adds no strength to the ticket, he having no record or fame to which his supporters can point.

Considering the amount of engineering there has been expended, and the high expectations, not to say opportunity under which the Convention met, the country, and we think the delegates themselves, will be inclined to wonder that such a ticket and such a platform were put forth.

Friendly Forbearance.

Read the Chicago Democratic platform whichever way you will, you will find in it not the first word condemnatory of the rebellion, not a breath even of dissatisfaction with JEFF. DAVIS, nothing indicating that a great wrong has been done, except by the Federal Government, in its efforts to restore its authority. It is an indictment of the Administration and virtually a defense of the rebels. No person unacquainted with the facts could read it, in connection with the proceedings of the conventions, and not come to the conclusion that the rebels are the injured party and the North the aggressor.

Not only this, but the great question of slavery is wholly ignored, it not being in any way alluded to. Practically, however, a plea is made in behalf of the institution, its restoration where it has been crushed by the heel of war, and for its perpetuity under the fostering care of the Government.

With such a platform of principles the Democracy propose to go before the people. They will soon learn what is thought of it.

Jeff. Davis, the Artful Dodger.

JEFF. DAVIS endeavors to ignore the responsibility of the slavery question, by referring it to the control of the several rebel States. He says all he wants is independence. But it so happens that he asks for the independence of a Confederacy of States which he says have the right to hold human beings in slavery. Will foreign Powers who object to recognizing the independence of a slaveholders' confederacy do it nevertheless because JEFF. attempts to play a dodge upon them by changing the names of things? We think not. But, if they do, they may as well understand now that the American people never can and never will allow JEFF. DAVIS and a few slaveholding and slave-breeding and slave-catching politicians to be an independent power on this continent, under any name.

Important from Sherman.

The Chicago *Journal* of Tuesday evening says: "A gentleman who left General Sherman's headquarters near Atlanta on last Thursbay night, informs us that the whole army was to move early next morning, and that he has no doubt Atlanta will be in our possession within a fortnight. Our supply trains, by railroad, already run within three miles of the city. We may soon hear of very vigorous operations."

A correspondent in the Cincinnati *Commercial* announces the opening of guerilla warfare in Ohio as follows: The Copperheads have opened a system of guerilla warfare. There were living in a house of Michael Sargent, on Pleasant Run, near the line of Hamilton and Butler counties, the families of two colored men, who were honest and industrious persons. On Saturday night last, fifteen mounted men, fully armed, proceeded about midnight to the premises. One poor woman who was sick in bed, was roughly dragged out, and the others driven off, by these desperadoes. They proceeded to tear down Mr. Sargent's house, worth four or five hundred dollars. The same party have threatened others, and I write this that law-abiding citizens may be prepared to receive them.

On Saturday Vallandigham's friends introduced him to Dean Richmond, and the former while urging his claims upon the party, alluded to his record during the years of 1862 and 1863, when the Dean cut him short by saying—"Damn your long record; no man needs a record now mo e than a week old." Val. subsided.

FROM CHICAGO.

National Democratic Convention

NOMINATION OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

DETAILS OF THE BALLOT.

Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for Vice President.

CHICAGO, August 31.

The National Democratic Convention re-assembled at ten o'clock this morning. The Wigwam is again densely packed, and the crowd outside is greater than ever. Immediately after the Convention was called to order prayer was offered up by Rev. D. Halsey. Mr. Wickliffe then rose and said that the delegates from the West were of the opinion that circumstances may occur between now and the fourth of March next, for the Democracy of the country to meet in Convention again. He therefore moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention shall not be dissolved by the adjournment at the close of its business, but shall remain organized, subject to be called at any time and place that the Executive National Committee shall designate.

The following communication was then received from the National Democratic Committee, and was presented by Mr. Lawrence, of Rhode Island. At a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, held at the Sherman House, Chicago, on August 31st, 1864, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, A respectful devotion to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas, the great statesman of the West, was the crowning motive which induced the Committee to concur in calling the Convention in Chicago, now, therefore, it is the deliberate conviction of this Committee that, had his life been spared, his gigantic grasp of mind, taken in connection with his declaration that war is disunion, a declaration which time has proved the wisdom of, would long since have restored the power of the Federal compact and avoided that terrible loss of life for which nothing can compensate, and that bitterness of feeling so much to be deplored, which is the great barrier to the restoration of peace and Union. Signed by Thos. B. Florence, Chairman; Wm.Flinn C.Falkens, Secretary.

The President then stated the question before the Convention to be on ordering the previous question nominating a candidate for the Presidency, and it was ordered without dissent. The vote was taken by States, Connecticut and Ohio having been passed for the moment; the vote stood as follows: McClellan 142, scattering 64.

The different delegations now began to change their votes, and the final result was announced as follows: New Hampshire, 5 for McClellan; Vermont, 5 for McClellan; Massachusetts, 12 for McClellan; Rhode Island, 4 for McClellan; Connecticut, 6 for McClellan; New York, 33 for McClellan; Pennsylvania, 26 for McClellan; Delaware, 3 for Thos. H. Seymour; Maryland, 7 for Thomas H. Seymour; Kentucky, 11 for McClellan; Ohio, 15 for McClellan and 6 for Seymour; Indiana, 9½ for McClellan and 3½ for Seymour; Missouri, 7 for McClellan, 4 for Seymour; Minnesota, 4 for McClellan; Wisconsin, 8 for McClellan; Iowa, 8 for McClellan; Kansas, 3 for McClellan; California, 5 for McClellan; Oregon, 3 for McClellan; New Jersey, 7 for McClellan; Maine, 7 for McClellan. Total—McClellan, 202½; Seymour, 23½.

In announcing the vote of New York, Mr. Sandford E. Church stated that New York regretted to pass by her favorite son, but she stands now, as she has ever stood, ready to sacrifice her dearest personal preference for the public good, and holding it her duty above all others to do all in her power to preserve the country from tyranny and oppression, and having full confidence in the Democracy, the ability and patriotism of General George B. McClellan, New York gives him her entire electoral vote.

Several delegations having cast their votes for Horatio Seymour, when the call of the States had been gone through with Governor Seymour remarked that some gentleman had done him the honor to name him for the nomination. It would be affectation to say that their expressions of preference did not give him pleasure. But he owed to himself to say, that three months ago he advised his friends in New York that, for various reasons private and public, he could not be a candidate for the Chicago nomination. Having made that announcement, he would lack the honor of a man and do great injustice to be used now. As a member of the New York delegation, he thought it would be advisable to support an eminent jurist of that State for the nomination, but he was not actuated in this by any doubt of the ability or patriotism of the distinguished gentleman who has been placed in nomination. He knew that McClellan did not seek the nomination. He knew that able officer had declared that it would be more agreeable to him to resume his position in the army; but he will not honor any less the high position assigned him by the great majority of the country because he had not sought it.

He desired to add a few words in reference to Maryland and her honored delegates. Yesterday he did an act of injustice to a distinguished member of that delegation, Mr. Harris, because he did not understand the purport of his remarks. He now desired to say that he was fully satisfied that the high-toned gentleman was incapable of taking a position in this Convention and then refuse to abide by its decisions. We are now appealing to the American people to unite and save our country. Let us not look back: it is with the present we have to deal, and let bygones be bygones. He could say for our gallant nominee that no man's heart will grieve more than his will for any wrongs done in Maryland. As one who did not support him in the delegation and as one who knows the man well, he felt bound to do him this justice; he (Governor Seymour) would pledge his life that when McClellan is placed in the Presidential chair, he will devote all his energy to the best interest of the country, and to secure, never again to be invaded, all the rights and privileges of the people under the laws and the Constitution.

The President then announced the vote, which was received with tremendous applause, delegates and audience standing, the band playing, and the cheers continuing several minutes. Immediately after the nomination, a banner, on which was painted the portrait of McClellan, and bearing as a motto—"If I cannot have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of battle," was run up behind the President's platform, and was welcomed by the wildest shouts of the multitude.

A communication was received from the Chairman of the German People's Association of New York, claiming to represent 200,000 citizens, and accompanied by resolutions pledging the members of the Association to the support of the Chicago nominee. Ordered to be filed.

Mr. Vallandigham said that from the first moment he had been animated but by one sentiment in this Convention, and that was peace, to the end that there may be peace in the land. He then moved that the nomination of McClellan be declared to be the unanimous sense of the Convention.

Mr. McKeown, of New York, seconded the motion, and remarked that we are in the midst of a bloody revolution; that if the present administration should be continued, no man of note will be safe in his liberties and life. He exhorted all to join with one heart and as one man in our efforts to overthrow it.

Gov. Powell also briefly addressed the Convention, pledging his most earnest efforts for the success of the ticket, and expressing the firm conviction that the ticket would come out of the contest triumphant, the liberties of the people restored, and the prosperity and happiness of the country secured.

Judge Allen, of Ohio, and Mr. Joseph S. Thayer, of New York, followed in brief speeches, reviewing the history of the country under Democratic rule in comparison with the acts of the present administration, and promising the return of lasting peace and national happiness with the success of McClellan.

The question was taken on making the nomination unanimous, and it was declared carried. The shout that responded was deafening.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution that Kentucky expects the first act of McClellan, when elected, in March next, to be to open Lincoln's prison doors and set the captives free, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Wickliffe said that many of the best and most loyal citizens of Kentucky, among them twenty or thirty ladies, are now imprisoned in Louisville in damp and dirty cells, with only straw to lay upon, and the coarsest prison fare, and the newspapers of Louisville are forbidden to make the slightest allusion to the terrible state of affairs. He now proclaimed it at the risk of his liberty, perhaps of his life.

S. S. Cox moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice-President, without debate or other business, which motion was carried.

Judge Allen nominated Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio; Mr. McDowell nominated D. W. Voorhees of Indiana; Mr. Hughes nominated Geo. W. Cass, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Dickey, of Vermont, nominated James Guthrie, of Kentucky; Mr. Henry nominated A. Dodge, of Iowa; Mr. Hickox nominated James D. Caton, of Illinois; Geo. Hunt, of New York, seconded the nomination of James Guthrie. Mr. Saulsbury nominated Governor Powell, of Kentucky. The Missouri delegation nominated John S. Phelps, of Missouri. The New Jersey delegation seconded the nomination of Mr. Pendleton.

The first vote for Vice President resulted as follows:—Jas. Guthrie, 65½; Geo. H. Pendleton, 54½; Daniel W. Voorhees, 13; Geo. W. Cass, 26; Augustus Dodge, 9; J. D. Caton, 16; Gov. Powell, 32½; Jno. Phelps, 8; Blank, 1½.

On the second ballot, when New York was called, Judge Parker said that having cast her thirty-three votes for James Guthrie against his wishes, she now gave them cheerfully to Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio. The other candidates were then withdrawn, and Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, received the unanimous vote of the Convention as their candidate for Vice President.

Mr. Pendleton being loudly called for, said that he had not language in which to express his thanks for this evidence of kindness and confidence. He could only promise to devote himself in the future, as in the past, to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our Government—the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. In the future as in the past he would be faithful to the great principles of Democracy and strong in their cause. With the hearts of millions of freemen with them they would again build up the shattered fragments of the Union and hand it down to the next generation as it was received from the last.

On motion a committee of one from each State was appointed to inform the candidates of their nomination and request their acceptance thereto.

On motion it was resolved that one person from each State, elected by the delegates thereof, be appointed to form the National Executive Committee.

On motion it was resolved that 100,000 copies of the proceedings of the Convention be printed.

Mr. Tilden moved that the same ratio of representation which prevailed in this Convention be the ratio of the next Convention. Adopted.

On motion it was resolved that the Democracy of the country be requested to meet in the different cities and hold mass ratification meetings on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

A vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention was adopted.

With nine cheers for the ticket the Convention adjourned subject to the call of the National Committee.

NEW YORK, August 31.

At noon a salute of one hundred guns was fired here in honor of McClellan's nomination. The McClellan ratification meeting was held at 4 p. m., and was largely attended.

BUFFALO, August 31.

The nomination of McClellan has been received with great delight by the Democracy of this and other cities of this State. Guns were fired, speeches were made and fireworks let off to celebrate the event this afternoon. This evening crowds are parading the streets, headed by bands; bonfires are burning, and a meeting in Boggs Square is being addressd by Democratic speakers.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

GRANT'S ASSAULT ON PETERSBURG

The Chicago Convention and Peace.

HALIFAX, August 31.

The Europa, which left Liverpool July 30th, and Queenstown August 4th, arrived this morning, bringing four days later news. The Irish riots had recommenced at Belfast.

Cotton closed with a partial decline of ⅛d. Advance of the first of the week only partially maintained. Middling Orleans 30@40. Breadstuffs go steady. Provisions dull. Consols 89½ for money.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on Grant's assault on Petersburg, credits both sides with great valor, and winds up as follows: "We, from this distance, while we deplore the sacrifice, can but admire the heroism which, for months together, have animated the combatants in this deadly grapple, and we can't but believe that the American character must gain from the moral qualities which have been called in action, but as enough has been done for this, we should rejoice to see the belligerents arrange with mutual respect. Whatever may be the claim in the streets or churches of New York, we may depend upon it that no man of Gen. Grant's array thinks meanly or maliciously of his Southern adversaries. War, among its other lessons, teaches us to respect each other, and we sincerely hope that the feeling which must thus be generated will lead, ere long, to conciliation and peace."

The *Index* says: "We are able to say with all calmness and soberness that the prospects of a speedy peace were never so promising; so almost absolutely certain as now. It is our sincere belief that unless some great disaster befalls the Confederate arms before the 29th of this month, the Democratic party assembling in convention at Chicago will nominate a peace candidate for the Presidency, and within three months thereafter there will be an armistice.

Some disturbances have occurred at Cork where a mob paraded the streets, but the police fired a volley of blank cartridges into them and they scattered and fled in every direction. Slight rioting is also reported at Dundalk and Newry.

LATEST—VIA QUEENSTOWN.—The Manchester market is dull and goods and yarn have a downward tendency. Breadstuffs are generally quiet and steady. Corn easier. Mansfield, Nash & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co., report flour quiet at 20@22s; wheat steady with a decline of 1 per cent. in one week; red Western 7s 9d@8s 4d.; red Southern 8s 3d@8s 6d.; white Western and Southern 8s 6d@10s. Corn had a downward tendency. Mixed 29@30s. Provisions generally dull. Gordon B. & Co. report beef very dull and quotations easier. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon steady. Lard firm at 41@44s. Butter firm. Sugar firm and upward, with an advance of 2s. Coffee quiet but firmer. Petroleum, refined, reported firm at 21@23s; crude no sales.

LONDON.—Breadstuffs quiet with slight decline; Sugar firm and advanced 1d; Coffee steady; Tea steady; Petroleum dull.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20, p.m.—Advices by the Scotia are generally regarded as decidedly promising for the North, and caused a fall in the Confederate loan of 2 to 3 per cent. The *Times* editorially says that the struggle was never maintained with such vigor as at present at all points. The Scotia's news represents the combatants at the utmost strain and it is difficult to think a decisive result can long be delayed.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Aug. 20, p. m.—Cotton market firm; Breadstuffs quiet and firm; Provisions dull; Produce steady.

LONDON, Saturday evening.—Consols close at 89⅝@89½. American Stocks—Erie 41½@42½; Illinois Central Shares 41½@43½ discount.

The Surrender of Fort Morgan.

Particulars of the Bombardment.

Rebel Operations on Sherman's Communications.

General Sheridan Still at Charlestown.

WASHINGTON, August 31.

TO MAJ. GEN. DIX:—This Department has received from Gen. Grant a rebel account of the surrender of Fort Morgan, taken from the Richmond papers:

CITY POINT, August 30.—The following is from the Richmond *Enquirer* of this morning:

"MOBILE, August 26.—The flag of truce boat returned last evening. The Yankees say Fort Morgan capitulated at 2 o'clock last Tuesday. On Monday afternoon they concentrated their fire on the fort, when the bombardment was renewed spiritedly. In the meanwhile the enemy succeeded in getting their howitzers into position, and their line of skirmishers along the glacis of the fort opened a heavy fire on our guns and gunners, and with the assistance of the mortar fleet succeeded in damaging several gun carriages. The fort did not fire on Tuesday. Gen. Page destroyed everything in the fort and spiked his guns. He and the garrison, numbering 581 men, were sent to New Orleans. Seventeen were killed. The number of wounded is unknown. None of the noncombatants were allowed to visit the city. The enemy have a strong force of 4,000 on the main land at Grant's Pass"

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

"MOBILE, August 28.—There is no change of affairs at this point. All is quiet"

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

Unofficial reports represent Forrest, Wheeler, and Morgan, as having joined their forces and operating against Sherman's communications between Chattanooga and Washington, but no report has been received from General Sherman.

Gen. Sheridan is still with his force at Charlestown. No operations have taken place, since my last telegram, in front of Petersburg.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM NASHVILLE.

MOVEMENTS OF WHEELER'S REBEL CAVALRY.

GENERAL MILLIKEN RELEASED.

NASHVILLE, August 31.

The attacking force at Lebanon numbered 20 (?) men. Gen. Milliken was held a few hours but released. He was at Gallatin last night. Accounts are conflicting regarding the number of Wheeler's force. The highest estimate is 6,000 Wheeler's main body is in the vicinity of Deckerd and Tullahoma, threatening the railroad and bridges at Elk and Duck rivers. He has undoubtedly divided his force with the ultimate view of crossing into Kentucky. Last night 250 of Wheeler's men drove in Van Cleve's scouts at Woodbury. A rebel force was also seven miles east of Duck river bridge. The rebel force at Woodbury was under De Brill, whose brigade occupied McMinnville, on the evening of the 29th. A telegram from the commanding officer at Duck river reports that at seven o'clock last night 2,500 rebels were advancing upon the bridge by the Manchester and Wartrace road. A telegram from Tullahoma says 1,600 of Wheeler's cavalry came into Jasper at one p. m. yesterday. At noon to-day the wires were down between Smyrna and Deckerd. No reports since. No trains south to-day. River four and a half feet and rising.

From Army of the Potomac.

LOSSES IN RECENT BATTLES.

Rebels Transporting Supplies by Wagons.

HEADQUARTER'S ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 29—P. M.

Instead of a loss of 5,000 by the 5th Corps in the battles of the 18th, 19th and 21st, it is now definitely ascertained that it does not exceed 3,800, and as stragglers continue to come in it may be further reduced to 3,500. The loss of the 2d Corps in Thursday's fight may not exceed 1,200.

The rebels are said to be transporting supplies in wagons from below Reams' Station to Petersburg—a tedious and dangerous business.

FROM WASHINGTON.

TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DISMISSALS FROM THE SERVICE.

McClellan's Nomination in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 31.

Tax on Insurance Companies.

The taxable gains on Insurance Companies, to be considered in making returns of dividends and surplus profits, are defined by the Commissioner of Internal revenue to be the gross amount of receipts, less the actual expenses and losses settled since the prior dividend or addition to surplus fund. The Commissioner also decides that the tax upon the capital of banking houses must be levied upon the actual working capital, adding the surplus fund, if any, and deducting for losses, if any, and the term United States bonds will be held to apply to such Government securities as pay interest in coin.

Dismissals from the Army.

The record of dismissals for the week presents twenty names, among which are the following: Colonel J. B. Armstrong, 130th Ohio, for falsehoods and misrepresentation. Lieutenant Eugene Aicon, Second Missouri artillery, for continued disobedience of orders. Lieutenant L. W. Hoover, 12th Kansas volunteers, for promoting mutiny and discord in his regiment. Lieutenant J. H. Colton, 145th Illinois, for base and calumnious conduct, endangering the lives of privates in his regiment. Satisfactory defence having been made by Lieutenant Eaton, Quartermaster of the 2d Iowa, he is exempt from dismissal.

The Oath of Allegiance.

Half a dozen refugees and twenty deserters took the oath of allegiance here to-day and were sent North.

Promoted.

Geo. V. Rutherford, of Quincy, Illinois, late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and placed in charge of the 8th Division of the Quartermaster's Department, and is now absent on his regular inspection duties.

Chicago Nominations in Washington.

The nominations of the Copperhead Convention at Chicago and the platform they have adopted have created a profound impression here. It is the fall campaign of Jeff. Davis commenced at Chicago. The platform is looked upon as demanding that the armies of Grant and Sherman shall ground arms and the men surrender as prisoners of war to Hood and Lee, and that the heroic Farragut shall withdraw from Mobile Bay and give up Fort Morgan. General McClellan is regarded as the tool of the vilest traitor in the country, and Pendleton, as notoriously as disloyal as Vallandigham. The curtain is lifted and Copperhead projects are now revealed in their horrid proportions. Loyal men see the gulf before them, and will rally as one man to save the country from the machinations of the Jeff. Davis crew at Chicago. In the face of the result of their Convention all divisions and bickerings among Union men will cease.

No well informed man in this city doubts either the triumph of our armies in the field or of the Union cause at home. Grant will not only hold the Weldon Railroad but soon strike other effectual blows at the rebels and their Chicago Confederates. The Union Congressional Committee will immediately issue the following documents for distribution among the people: First, McClellan's Military Career revised and exhibited; second, Geo. H. Pendleton, his disloyal record and antecedents; and the Chicago Copperhead Convention—the men who composed it; fourth, base surrender of the Copperheads to the rebels in arms; fifth, the military situation and the glorious achievements of our soldiers, and sailors; sixth, a few plain words with the heroic private soldiers; seventh, the history of McClellan's arbitrary arrests of the Maryland Legislature; eighth, what Lincoln's amnesty proclamation has done. These documents will be printed in English and German.

From Cairo and Below.

13th Illinois District Out of the Draft.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CAIRO, August 31.

Official returns at the Provost Marshal's office show that this, the 13th, District has a surplus of upwards of 4,000 over all calls. Some Precincts, however, are behind, where a draft will be made unless the quota is filled. Alexander County, of which Cairo is the County seat, is over 100 ahead of all calls, and Cairo itself has a surplus of nearly 100. Strenuous efforts are being made to fill the quotas of delinquent Precincts, so as to avoid a draft throughout the District.

The steamer Bostona, from Memphis, on the 29th brings a large number of refugees from Caruthursville, Mo. The guerillas were very active in that vicinity. The steamer *Kenton* from White River, brought 60 bales and 75 sacks of cotton to Memphis and small amounts are continually arriving by wagons. 388 bales were shipped North on the 27th. Stock on hand 2,000 bales.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Proposals for Loan of $35,000,000.

WASHINGTON, August 31.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to offer the balance of the 6 per cent. of 1881, amounting to about $35,000,000 to public competition. The bids will be opened by the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington on September 9th, and payments will be required as follows: One third on the 14th, one-third on the 19th and one-third on the 24th of that month. Proposals stating the amount of premium offered may be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, or will be received by the general assistant treasurers, and at the depositories of public money and by the national depository banks.

Guerrilla Movements in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.

Yesterday Lieutenant Colonel Graham, of the 11th Kentucky Cavalry, was captured by Capt. Foreman's guerrillas, when returning from his home to this city and paroled to go to Exeterville to procure the release of two of Foreman's gang confined there in jail. Three men accompanying Graham were also captured—one of them, Samuel A. White, a Union man, it is presumed they will shoot. Jesse has publicly declared he will shoot all negroes when he captures them.

Response to the President's Call.

Pennsylvania in the Lead.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.

A special to the *Bulletin* dated Washington, August 31st, says: Reports here place Pennsylvania in the lead as to the number of recruits raised under the last call. Reinforcements have been going forward to the army of the Potomac at the rate of about 4,000 per week and the number will be largely increased before the 5th of September.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

CONCORD, N. H., August 31.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, to whom the question was referred have affirmed the Constitutionality of the bill allowing soldiers to vote.

GEN. GRANT ON SLAVERY.—Senator Wilson's quotation of General Grant's views of slavery having been questioned, the following is given as the precise words used by General Grant in a letter to Hon. E. B. Washburne, dated August 13, 1863:

The people of the North need not quarrel over the institution of slavery. What Vice-President Stevens acknowledged as the corner stone of the Confederacy is already knocked out. Slavery is already dead, and cannot be resurrected. It would take a standing army to maintain slavery in the South, if we were to make peace to-day, guaranteeing to the South all their former constitutional privileges. I never was an abolitionist, not even what would be called anti-slavery, but I try to judge fairly and honestly, and it became patent to my mind early in the rebellion that the North and South could never live at peace with each other except as one nation, and that without slavery.—As anxious as I am to see peace established, I would not, therefore, be willing to see any settlement until this question is forever settled.

A gentleman in one of the rural cities of New York, some time last winter procured an insurance upon his house, furniture, and "wearing apparel therein." A short time ago he appeared at the counter of the insurance office and demanded one thousand dollars on the policy for "wearing apparel" which had been consumed by fire while on the body of his wife, who was burned to death by the ignition of her clothing by fire from the stove. Why should he not be paid? Does not a lady now wear a thousand dollars' worth of dry goods.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Kilpatrick's Raid Around Atlanta.

Four Days Constant Fighting.

Three Miles of the Macon R. R. Torn Up.

Jonesboro' Sacked and Burned

Cuts His Way Out With 75 Prisoners.

Gallant Saber Charge by Minty's Brigade

100 Rebels Sabered on the Field.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CONFRONTING ATLANTA, August 23.

The raider, Kilpatrick, arrived in late last night; having made a complete circuit around the rebel army in the short space of four days, fighting nearly all the time against vastly superior forces.

While all that he was expected to perform was not accomplished, the raid was a great success, so far as fighting is concerned, and the enemy was soundly whipped by half his own number. Officers who have seen long service pronounce the charges among the most brilliant of the war.

The forces which took part were the 3d Division of cavalry, about 2,500, and Minty's and Long's brigades of the 2d cavalry Division, numbering 2,554. General Garrard, of the 2d Division, did not accompany the expedition, consequently Col. Minty, of the 4th Michigan, who at that time ranked Colonel (now General) Long, took command. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, the expedition left the cavalry encampment on the left of our line, for the rendezvous of the expedition at Sandtown, where it arrived at 6 a. m., accompanied by two sections of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery under the immediate command of Lieut. Robinson. Col. Minty broke camp and made Sandtown under cover of darkness, the better to prevent the enemy learning of the movement; yet a letter, captured on the 20th, and dated on the morning of the 18th, at Atlanta, shows that at that time the enemy had intelligence, through their spies, not only of the number of Minty's command, but also the destination of the raiding party; and consequently Hood had ample time to make dispositions of troops to intercept them.

Arriving at Sandtown on the morning of the 19th, Minty reported to General Kilpatrick and received his orders. As soon as darkness had settled over the forest, the whole command, five thousand strong, jumped into their saddles and boldly marched upon the West Point Railroad, near Fairbern, the 3d division in advance, skirmishing all the way from the right of our infantry lines, until they struck the West Point Railroad, when the first rebel assault was made at the moment that the 3d division and a part of Long's brigade had crossed. The enemy struck the column on the left flank with artillery and dismounted cavalry, and with so much force that the 7th Pennsylvania were cut in two, causing some confusion for the moment, but Major Jennings quickly reformed his regiment, and, supported by Major Max, commanding the 4th Michigan, made a vigorous and irresistible attack upon the enemy, who was driven from the ground in disorder.

At the moment when the artillery and musketry fire was opened, cutting the 7th Pennsylvania in two, the ambulance drivers could not withstand the alarm, and rushed their vehicles pell mell into the woods, and smashed three belonging to Minty's brigrde so badly that they were abandoned. The others were recovered by the officers of the brigade, and took their places in the column.

Kilpatrick, learning that the 3d Division was delayed by the rebel Ross, who, with a large force, was slowly falling back, contesting every inch, ordered Minty and Long to the front, and, with Long's brigade in the advance, followed by Minty's and the 3d Division, skirmished with and gradually drove the enemy to Flint River.

Here, the obstructions, the depth of the stream, and the bad bottom, were serious impediments to our advance; and Ross and Ferguson's brigades of cavalry presented a bold front upon the east bank, and with artillery opened upon our column to dispute its crossing. Kilpatrick promptly ordered all his artillery into position, and in a very few minutes Lieutenant Bennett's section of the Board of Trade Battery had "dried up" the rebel artillery most effectually. Quickly dismounting the 1st, 3d and 4th Ohio, and the 4th Michigan cavalry, by order of Kilpatrick, Minty formed in line of battle, when our artillery discharged four destructive volleys of grape and canister into the rebel rifle-pits, and instantly the men rushed forward upon the double-quick, with a cheer, to the bank of the river, where a deadly fire was poured into the rebels at short range, dislodging their sharpshooters. Our columns at once crossed the river on the stringers of the burnt bridge.

Leaving the 7th Pennsylvania one section of artillery, and all the led horses on the west side of the river, Minty advanced with his brigade on Jonesboro, a town on the Atlanta and Macon railroad, twenty-one miles south of Atlanta—the 4th Michigan being deployed as skirmishers, with the 1st Ohio, Colonel Eggleston, and 4th United States, in line of battle, with one section of artillery in the center, and the 3d Ohio, Colonel Siddell, and 4th Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel Robie, following in column. With this formation Minty at once advanced and drove the rebels before him into the town, from the houses of which the rebels opened a sharp but not very destructive fire upon our line. Not wishing to unnecessarily sacrifice the lives of his men, Minty ordered forward his artillery to the skirmish line by hand, to within a very short distance of the building in which the rebels had taken lodgment. While he was preparing to riddle the buildings with his grape and canister, the rebels, deeming "discretion the better part of valor," retreated, mounted their horses, and evacuated in disorder. Our men charged after them into the town. Reporting the possession of the town to Kilpatrick, the Third Division was quickly brought up.

This was just before dark. The men went to work with a will, put the torch to the railway buildings, court-house and public property, while details from the command tore up and burned about three miles of the Macon Railway. A brisk wind sprung up, and very soon the flames spread to stores and other buildings, and over two thirds of the town was burned to the ground, together with considerable public property and effects of the citizens.

Ferguson and Ross, while the town was being razed, were reinforced by one infantry brigade, and took position immediately south of our forces, intrenching themselves by felling timber, &c., &c. As Kilpatrick's object was not to whip the enemy, but to destroy the railway, the same night he struck east from the railway about five miles, and then marched direct for Lovejoy's Station, the 1st Brigade being in the advance, and the 2d Brigade, (Long's) bringing up the rear. A few minutes before our rear skirmishers were withdrawn from the town, another infantry force arrived from towards Griffin. Resting for the night some distance from Lovejoy's Station, at daybreak of the following morning, our flight from Jonesboro' was discovered by the enemy, who started in pursuit with their cavalry.

At one and a half miles from Lovejoy's, the dirt road upon which our column moved, forks—one branch leading direct to the station, the other crossing the railroad a quarter of a mile north of it. At this time the 2d Division had the advance, Minty's brigade leading, followed by Long's. The 4th Michigan was detached from the command, on the northern branch, and succeeded in gaining and tearing up some distance of the track. About this time the main column, that was moving down the direct road to the station, encountered the enemy's mounted pickets, which were driven by the 7th Pennsylvania in fine style. Skirmishing with the rebels continued, and when within a quarter of a mile of the station, a report was received that the 4th Michigan had struck the railroad. Our forces were pushed rapidly forward, and at once received a fire from the enemy, when one battalion of the U. S. were dismounted and deployed and brought up to the support of the 4th Michigan, swelling the number who were engaged in tearing up the track to 150 men. Before their line was fairly formed, a whole rebel infantry brigade, which was lying in ambush, with no skirmishers out, poured into the ranks of the working party, a terrific volley, and with wild yells that made the forests ring, rushed madly over the track burners, killing, wounding and taking prisoners nearly the entire detachment, who fought bravely until their arms were wrested from them.

Long's brigade was immediately formed, artillery placed in position, and the rebels were quickly repulsed, with severe loss from the effect of our grape, cannister and bullets.

Scarcely had the roar of artillery and the sharp musket's crack died away, as the rebel infantry fell back, broken and demoralized, when a new danger presented itself. With wild yells a whole division of rebel cavalry, (Jackson's) 5,000 strong, composed of Armstrong's, Ferguson's, and Rosse's brigades, were seen coming down on a keen run, accompanied by ten pieces of artillery.

Ere Kilpatrick had time to learn what was coming, a spirited attack was made upon the rear, and shells came tearing across the fields and bursting over our columns. Kilpatrick's keen eye soon comprehended the situation.—Minty's brigade was instantly withdrawn and hastily formed on the right (or south) of the road in line of regimental column. The 7th Pennsylvania, Major Jennings, on the right, the 4th Michigan, Major West, on the center, and the 4th United States, Captain McIntyre, on the left. Long's brigade was formed in the rear of the first. The 2d Division was ordered to form in the same manner on the left of the road, and to charge simultaneously with Minty's, but, it is said, for some reason it failed to do so.

While the various regiments were being manoeuvered into position to meet the onslaught of the rebels, who were sweeping down upon them, the men had no time to comprehend the dangers that surrounded them—rebels to the right of them, rebels to the left of them, rebels in front of them—surrounded there was no salvation but to cut their way out. Visions of Libby Prison and starvation flitted across their vision, and they saw that the deadly conflict could not be avoided. Placing himself at the head of his brigade the gallant and fearless Minty drew his sabre and his voice rung out clear and loud, "Attention, column—forward, trot, regulate by the centre regiment—march—gallup—march!" and away the brigade went with a yell that echoed away across the valleys.

The ground from which the start was made, and over which they charged, was a plantation of about two square miles, thickly strewn with patches of woods, deep water cuts, fences, ditches, and morasses. At a word, away went the bold dragoons, at the hight of their speed. Fences were jumped, ditches were no impediment. The rattle of the sabres mingled with that of the mess-kettles and frying-pans, that jingled at the sides of the pack mule brigade, which were madly pushed forward by the frightened darkies who straddled them. Charging for their lives, and yelling like devils, Minty and his troopers encountered the rebels behind a hastily erected barricade of rails. Pressing their rowels deep into their horses' flanks, and raising their sabres aloft, on, on, on, nearer and nearer to the rebels they plunged. The terror stricken enemy could not withstand the murderous wave of men and horses that threatened to engulf them. They broke and run just as Minty and his troopers were urging their horses for the decisive blow. In an instant all was confusion. The yells of the horsemen were drowned in the clashing of steel and the groans of the dying. On pressed Minty in pursuit, his men's sabers striking right and left and cutting down everything in their path. The rebel horsemen were seen to reel and pitch headlong to the earth, while their frightened steeds rushed pell-mell over their bodies. Many of the rebels defended themselves with almost superhuman strength, yet it was all in vain. The charge of Federal steel was irresistible. The heads and limbs of some of the rebels were actually severed from the bodies—the head of the rider falling on one side of the horse, the lifeless trunk upon the other.

Leaving the rebel dead and wounded on the field preparations were made for the return. The 3d Division was ordered to move on the McDonough road the 2d Division to cover their movement. Before the leading brigade had moved, Pat. Cleburne's division of infantry advanced and attacked Long's brigade which fought splendidly, and although forced to fall back they did so so slowly that the 3d Division had time to move. It was in this engagement that General Long received one of his two wounds. His men fought with splendid pluck and kept at bay one of the best divisions of rebel infantry. The Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan were dismounted to cover the retreat of their gallant comrades of the Second Brigade, when the 4th U. S. got out of ammunition and were sent back with the Third Division. Bennett's section of the Board of Trade Battery, was put in position with the 7th Pennsylvania and the 4th Michigan. Clerburne was held in check until our led horses had been moved out upon the road. The artillery had been so busily engaged that one of our guns burst, breaking into a thousand pieces, but fortunately injuring nobody.

The night of the 20th was consumed in marching through the rain and darkness. At one a. m. of the 21st, Cotton River was reached and crossed, and the fatigued men and animals bivouacked until daybreak, when they were moved forward again, encountering no enemy. At six a. m., South River was reached by the advance, and the bridge had been destroyed and the river flooded by the rains. The entire column was compelled to swim the stream—one man and about fifty horses and mules were drowned. General Kilpatrick's ambulance was lost in the rapid current of the river, and two wagons that had carried ammunition were destroyed, as the mules were required to remount the men. These were our only losses in crossing, after which the men were once more in the saddle. Lithonia, on the Georgia Railroad, left of our lines, was reached that evening, where the first night's rest was obtained, and yesterday the worn-out men and horses returned to camp in rear of our infantry line.

During the first three days and nights no officer or man had an hour's sleep. From the time the command left the rear of our left, on the 18th, until it returned to the same point on the night of the 22d (four days), the men partook of but three meals of coffee and hard bread—nothing more. The horses subsisted on the country.

The results of the raid are not as complete as we should wish. While nearly a thousand prisoners were captured, and quite a number of horses, only about seventy-five of the former were retained while cutting through the heavy force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The damage to the railway can be repaired in two or three days. A train of loaded cars was destroyed below Jonesboro', by Col. Kline's command, which was sent out on a detached raid further south. A vast amount of damage was done at Jonesboro' to public property. Considering that Kilpatrick's 5,000 men had, probably, 12,000 surrounding them, all must admit that this is a brilliant, if not a highly successful raid.

Col. Minty estimates the rebel killed alone, greater than our entire loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss in Minty's and Long's brigades and the battery, was 220; that of the 3d brigade about 94; total, 314. The rebel loss can not be less than 1,000 in all.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 31.

Money steady at 7. Steerling is firmer and quiet at 108¾. Gold more active and decidedly higher; opening at 234, advancing to 236, declining to 235½, advancing to 238⅝, declining to 234¾, and closing at 241⅝.

The steamer Kedar, for Liverpool to-day, carried out $224,716 in specie.

Government stocks firm. Stocks firm,

U. S. 6s, '81 coup	109	Mich. Central	134½
do 5 20s coup	110¾	Ft. Wayne	110
Treas. notes, 7 30s	111¼	Mich. Southern	84⅝
One year cert	94	Ill. Central; scrip	127
Ohio & M. cert	47½	Pittsburgh	110¼
N. Y. Central	128	N. W	53¼
Erie	108¾	do pref	85½
Hudson	127¼	Toledo	125
Reading	132⅝	Rhode Island	108½

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, August 31.

The Gold market shows a strong reaction from the decline of yesterday. The price opened at 236, and subsequently touched 235¼, apparently responding but little to political reports, the fact being that the shorts had large purchases to make for covering contracts made during the fall of the last four days. During the morning the price was from 236 to 239½.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 31.

COTTON—Steady at $1 08 for middling Uplands.

FLOUR—State and Western 15@25c better; $9 90@10 05 for Extra State; $10 90@11 20 for Extra Round Hoop Ohio, and $11 25@13 00 for trade brands, closing steady.

WHISKEY—Dull and unchanged; Western $1 82, including small lots at $1 82½.

WHEAT—2@3c better; $2 34@2 36 for Winter Red Western; $2 37@2 40 for Amber Michigan.

CORN—A shade firmer at $1 58@1 59 for Mixed Western afloat, and $1 61 for ditto in store.

OATS—Dull and declining at 91c for Canada; 91½c for State, and 62c for Western.

COFFEE—Dull at about previous quotations.

SUGAR—Quiet at 21½c for Porto Rico and 20½ for Cuba.

MOLASSES—Dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm; Crude at 51@52½c; Refined in bond at 82@84c; Refined free quoted at 88@90c.

WOOL—Quiet but held with more firmness.

PORK—Firm with good demand at $37 50@38; Mess $39@39 50, new closing firm at latter price; 37@39 for prime and 38@39 for prime Mess. 1,500 bbls new Mess for September buyers sold at $41 @42.

BEEF—Quiet and very firm at 13@15c country; Mess 6@8c country; prime 15@19c; repacked Mess 22@26. Extra Mess and prime Mess quiet and unchanged.

CUT MEATS—Firm at 16¼@16¾c for Shoulders and Hams.

LARD—Firmer at 22¼@24c; the latter price an extreme.

BUTTER—In good demand at 43@46c; Ohio 47 @55c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 20@25c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 31.

Flour—Dull.

Wheat—Dull and 4@5c. lower. Sales at $1 89 @1 92 for No. 1; $1 86@1 92 for No. 2.

Corn—Dull and declined 2c. Sales at $1 26@ 1 27 for No. 1; $1 24@1 25 for No. 2.

Oats—Steady. Sales at 65@66c. for No. 1; 63@ 63c. for No. 2.

Whisky—Dull. Sales at $1 15.

Freights—Steady.

Receipts—Wheat, 91,000 bushels; corn, 62,000; oats, 153,000.

Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oats, 17,000.

Philadelphia Market

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.

FLOUR—Very dull. Superfine $10 50; extra $11 00@12 00.

WHEAT—Very dull. Old red $2 50@2 55; new red $2 65@2 75; white $2 80@3 00.

CORN—Heavy. Yellow $1 73; mixed Western $1 66.

OATS—Dull. New 88c; old $1 00.

LARD—Firm at 24½@25c.

PETROLEUM—Crude 50c; refined, in bond, 83c@ 86; do, free, 88@92.

WHISKY—Dull and fallen to $1 86@1 88.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 31.

Flour dull and heavy. Howard Street $11 62½ @11 75

Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull and declined 1@2c.

Whisky nominal at $1 86@1 88.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.

Cotton receipts, 54 bales; no sales. Hemp dull and lower. Flour heavy and unchanged. Wheat dull and slightly lower. Corn and oats declined 2@3c. Clear Sides, 23c. Tobacco active.

Sales of Coal in New York.

NEW YORK, August 31.

At the auction sales of Scranton coal to-day, the prices were: Steamboat, $10 50@10 55; lump, $9 88@10 38; grate, $10 60; egg, $10 80@11 13; stove, $10 88@11 00; chestnut, $10 13@10 25. The amount sold was 25,000 tons. The offering was taken at a decline of about 50c per ton for various descriptions, while stove coal sold at an extreme reduction of $1 18 per ton.

Gen. A. J. Smith's expedition has for its object the withdrawal of part of the rebel force from Mobile, and has proved successful. It was also intended to assist in protecting Sherman's communications, by keeping the rebels in Northeast Mississippi and Northern Alabama employed. General S. D. Lee, who commands the rebel forces in that quarter, has control of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Mobile to Corinth, and of the Memphis and Charleston as far as Tuscumbia, Ala., but has so far been unable to interfere with Sherman's operations, in consequence of the watchfulness of Gen. Smith.

City Intelligence.

Draft in the Sixth Ward.

All enrolled men and others who have subscribed to the Bounty Fund of the Sixth Ward, are notified that their subscriptions must absolutely be paid up this morning before ten o'clock. The Recruiting Committee have the men to fill the quota, and the money must be paid this morning. We understand that a greater portion of the subscriptions are already paid in, but as the full amount of the fund will be required every subscriber must pay up, otherwise the quota cannot be filled. Another meeting will be held in the Sixth Presbyterian Church this evening at 7½ o'clock, and it is expected that all will attend.

The Sixty-First Regiment, P. V.

The term of service of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, originally commanded by the lamented Col. O. H. Rippey, of Pittsburgh, will expire on Saturday. At the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31st, 1862, while in Gen. D. W. Couch's Division, of the Fourth Corps (Gen. Keyes), the regiment sustained a loss of two hundred and fifty-seven men out of a total of six hundred and eighty in the engagement, a loss at the time unprecedented. The loss too of field and staff officers was very severe. Col. Rippey was instantly killed. Lieut.-Col. G. G. Spear, of Philadelphia, wounded and taken prisoner; Major Smith, of West Chester, wounded and taken prisoner; Adjutant Miller, of Pittsburgh, wounded; Sergeant-Major Glenn, wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vaille, of Philadelphia, was assigned to the command of the regiment, and remained until Col. Spear's exchange, and receiving his commission reported for duty Sept. 21st, 1862. The regiment was selected, in February, 1863, as one of the five regiments to compose the Flying or Light Division, and the gallant charge made by the Sixty-first on the heights of Marye's Hill, at Fredericksburg, May 3d, 1863, and in which the gallant Col. Spear lost his life, proves the fighting qualities of the regiment.

In all the battles during this campaign the Sixty-first have borne their full part in connection with the rest of the Second Division, Sixth Corps. Col. Smith was wounded May 6, in the Wilderness. The command has successively devolved upon Major Crosby, of Philadelphia, wounded in the charge made before the city of Washington in July last, and Capt. Redenbach, of Pittsburgh, who was wounded in the engagement near Charlestown last Sunday, and has since died.

Presbyterian Intelligence.

The Presbytery of Allegheny will meet in First Church, Allegheny, on the 2d Tuesday of September, at 7½ o'clock. Members will bear in mind that it is the order of Presbytery that minutes of sessions shall be presented at this meeting. The Synod of Pittsburgh will meet in Canonsburg, on the 1st Thursday of September next, at 2 o'clock, p. m. The Steubenville Presbytery will meet at Steubenville on the 1st Tuesday of September, at 7½ o'clock p. m. It is expected that Mr. J. W. Clokey will be ordained, that Rev. J. W. Martin will preach the ordination sermon, Rev. Jas. Andrews address the pastor, and Rev. J. M. Jamieson the people. The Presbytery of Wheeling will meet at Belmont Church, on the 2d tuesday of September, at 10 o'clock a. m. The congregation will be presbyterially visited. A. Conner to preach the sermon; R. G. Campbell his alternate.

The following additional amounts have been received to the first Ward Bounty Fund:

James N. Henry	$ 50
James Vandegrift	50
Scudder Vandegrift	50
John Wilhelm	50
Christian Zimmerman	25
Edward Madden	25
Thomas McFadden, Jr	100
David Nevin	25
John M. Roberts	100
James Kennedy	300
Timothy McGrath	75
Adam Warner	50
William Richardson, Jr	50
Louis Hager	50
John Seiferth	50

A Prodigal Son.—The St. Louis police on Saturday last met with a boy about fourteen years of age, with a considerable sum of money in his possession, and having reason to believe that he had not come honestly by the funds, arrested him. At the Station House the boy confessed to the Chief of Police that he had stolen the money (nearly $300) from his father, in Chamberstown, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and ran off with another boy. The name of the young prodigal is Hartman Hamstreat.

Arm Amputated.—A lad, aged ten years, son of A. R. McCown, of Steubenville, while standing on the platform of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad depot, on Monday evening, extended his arm out against the car whilst in motion, and was thrown under a car, the wheels passing over his arm, rendering amputation necessary.

Postmasters Appointed.—The following appointments have been made by the Postmaster-General:—Earnest G. Krehan, postmaster of Buchanan P. O., Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pa., vice Daniel Wenke, resigned. William M. Ralston, postmaster, Elderton, Armstrong county, Pa., vice Geo. W. Dixon resigned.

The Twenty-third District.—Provost Marshal Kirker is busily employed in recruiting volunteers to the credit of the Twenty-third district. Armstrong County yesterday sent down one hundred and twenty volunteers, all of whom were mustered in and placed to the credit of the county.

Methodist Protestant Conference.—The Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Protesnat Church will hold its next session at Eldersville, Washington county, commencing the 7th of September.

Larceny of Provisions.—The cellars of Messrs. Varnum and Sutton, in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, were entered on Tuesday night, and robbed of a quantity of provisions. No clue to the perpetrators.

Public Amusements.

THEATRICAL.—The Sea of Ice was produced for the third time at the Pittsburgh Theater, last evening. There was a full house and the acting was up to the mark. The costumes and scenery were rich and won the admiration of all. The favorites were applauded with usual spirit. The acts in this piece are brief so that the audience is not bored out with one thing, but introduced to a novelty—a real novelty—at every rising of the drop-scene. As the cast is made up of discreet performers it might be deemed invidious to speak of any one character in particular. The parts are so evenly distributed that all have a fine opportunity of cultivating friendship with those who are looking on, and we must say that, last evening, the opportunity was fairly embraced. If Mr. Henderson will continue to put his plays on the stage as exquisitely as he has produced the Sea of Ice he will owe no apology to his patrons at the close of the season. One thing we must take the liberty of suggesting, and that is of a sanitary nature—the shaking of all carpets used on the stage. In their present condition effects are produced not exactly on the bill, the absence of which would adorn the performances very much.

To-night the Sea of Ice will be repeated, and the new farce Nursey Chickweed, which has been played in London with great success, will be produced as the after-piece.

Late Military Intelligence.

An army correspondent says that the number of missing from the battle-field of Reams' Station is being rapidly reduced by the arrival of soldiers who had been scattered through the woods. General Butler's canal is progressing, the working party being frequently shelled by the rebels without any damage. Richmond papers admit a loss of 4,000 at Reams' Station, and prisoners say it was over 5,000. Another attack is expected, Lee having recalled the troops from the Shenandoah.

From Gen. Sheridan's department we learn that a spirited cavalry fight occurred on Monday at Smithfield, in which our loss in killed and wounded was about one hundred, while that of the enemy must have been much greater. The rebels were believed to be concentrating at Bunker Hill. On the 28th, Gen. Merritt's division of Torbett's cavalry was fighting Bradley Johnson's cavalry and one division of Early's infantry all day. He came upon Johnson's command on Sunday, and the country being open the First and Second regulars met them by a counter charge as the enemy were charging down upon them. The collision of the columns was fearful, and there was more sabre cutting than has been seen before during the war. Johnson was driven from Charlestown through and beyond Smithfield, and Merritt's division occupied the town.

A correspondent with the Army of the Potomac says:—The railroad now, and for some time in operation from City Point to the very confines of Petersburg, is to be extended eight miles to Warren's position on the Weldon road, south of the city. The preliminary survey has been completed, and it is calculated that it can be built—the bed graded, track laid, and cars running in ten or fifteen days! Enough of rails have been reserved from the destruction of the Weldon road to lay the entire distance. The purpose this indicates is apparent—need not be enlarged upon. That the occupation of Petersburg would make Richmond untenable is conceded by the Rebels. Let Grant reach and hold all the railroads south of Petersburg, and it amounts to the same as the reduction of that city. He now semi-circumvallates the city with a chain of strong works which may be held with slender force. He holds from a point due North to a point due South—let him reach around until he shall be due West, cutting the Lynchburg road, and the end will not be far distant. And while doing this the rebel leaders must look out that he does not pierce their line at some point which they may happen at sometime to hold but weakly. Grant has a choice of thirty miles, where to strike; and let him attack at any point, the rebels must concentrate there; and still Grant may reserve his decision whether to make the movement more than a feint. If he sees success within his grasp, then push on there.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues,).............................$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty.............................1 00

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

DIED:

TAGGART—Killed on Thursday, August 25th, in the battle of Reams' Station, Capt. SAMUEL TAGGART, of Company I, 116th Regiment Penna. vols., in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 134 Webster street. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice. 2t

SANDERSON—On Wednesday, August 31, 1864, at 11 o'clock, a. m., Mrs. PHŒBE SANDERSON, aged 84 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John Aiken, Esq., No. 41 Marion street, Friday, September 2, at 2 o'clock, p. m. 2t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.—A black enamelled, single stone DIAMOND RING. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the store of H. RICHARDSON & CO., corner Fifth and Market streets.
se1-2t

ETNA OIL CO., OF VIRGINIA.—A meeting of the Stockholders will be held FRIDAY, September 2d, at 10 a. m., at No. 94 WATER street, up stairs.
se1-2t THOS. J. BURCHFIELD, Sec'y.

ENROLLED MEN OF PITT TOWNSHIP.

Come with your money to-day and you will be out of the draft. The men are ready, the money is wanting.
W. M. GORMLEY, Treasurer,
se1 2t 271 Liberty street.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 22D DIST. PA., September 1st, 1864.

QUOTAS OF SUB-DISTRICTS.—The following are the quotas of sub-districts, 22d District Pennsylvania, under the call of July 18th, 1864, for 500,000 men, based on the enrollment as corrected up till August 24th, 1864:

Sub-Districts.	Total. Enrollment.	Quota.
No. 1—First Ward	577	105
" 2—Second Ward	595	108
" 3—Third Ward	1078	196
" 4—Fourth Ward	512	93
" 5—Fifth Ward	1167	212
" 6—Sixth Ward	960	175
" 7—Seventh Ward	405	74
" 8—Eighth Ward	638	116
" 9—Ninth Ward	751	137
" 10—Lawrenceville	567	103
" 11—Temperanceville	220	40
" 12—West Pittsburgh	147	26
" 13—Monongahela	126	23
" 14—South Pittsburgh	324	59
" 15—Birmingham	766	139
" 16—East Birmingham	571	104
" 17—M'Keesport	227	41
" 18—Elizabeth boro	90	16
" 19—West Elizabeth	55	9
" 20—Pitt Township	444	81
" 21—Collins	326	59
" 22—Plum	149	27
" 23—Penn	223	40
" 24—Peebles	277	50
" 25—Wilkins	292	53
" 26—Patton	119	21
" 27—Versailles	358	65
" 28—Elizabeth	482	88
" 29—Mifflin	426	78
" 30—Jefferson	182	33
" 31—Snowden	139	25
" 32—Baldwin	241	44
" 33—Lower St. Clair	606	110
" 34—Union	179	33
" 35—Scott	91	16
" 36—Upper St. Clair	76	13
" 37—Chartiers	134	24
" 38—South Fayette	99	18
" 39—North Fayette	127	23
" 40—Findley	117	21
" 41—Robinson	217	39
" 42—Moon	92	16
" 43—Crescent	38	6
" 44—Neville	39	7
Total	15,249	2,765

se1-1, J. HERON FOSTER.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers

throughout the country will give further information

AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

se1-2md&w

HEADQUARTERS PENN. MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, August 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In conformity with the provisions of the Acts of Assembly of the 22d and 25th of August, 1864, and the act to which they are supplements.

It is ordered,

1. That the raising of the corps of fifteen regiments, to be called the "Pennsylvania State Guard," provided for in said acts, be forthwith commenced.

2. As the first portion of that corps, three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four batteries of field artillery, shall be recruited without delay. These regiments, squadrons, and batteries, it is intended, shall be composed of volunteers, to wit: Of veteran soldiers and of able-bodied persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty, giving the preference to those who are not subject to draft under the laws of the United States.

3. The forces, thus to be raised, will be commanded by company officers elected by the men, and who have been in the service of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom.

The field and general officers will be appointed by the Governor and mustered into the service of the State. *The force will be used only for the defence of the State.* It will, while in service, be clothed, equipped, armed, subsisted, disciplined and paid as provided for by law for similar troops in the service of the United States.

4. Persons, qualified by service for the position of company officers in this corps, will on application to the *State Inspector General*, at Harrisburg, receive authority to recruit companies and squads, and, if afterwards elected as company officers, will be commissioned accordingly.

5. The said corps shall be enlisted in the service of the State for three years, unless sooner discharged and shall be liable to be called into the service of the State at such times as the Governor may deem their services necessary.

6. A camp of rendezvous will be established at Harrisburg, under the charge of competent military and medical officers, and transportation for troops thereto will be furnished to persons recruiting companies, and squads of *not less than eight* men, on application to Col. M. S. Quay, Harrisburg, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department.

7. Should the regiments squadrons and batteries, specially herein provided for, not be recruited within *thirty days*, the deficiency will be supplied by draft.

8. Brigadier General Lemuel Todd, State Inspector General, is charged with the execution of this order, and all the details under it.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL,
se1:3t Adjutant General, Pennsylvania.

JOHN W. WISE.............................HENRY W. CHILDS

WISE & CHILDS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in

CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM

429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Ample facilities for Storage and Shipment.

REFERENCES:

Philadelphia—J. C. Howe & Co.; Farnham, Kirkham & Co.; Wise, Pasey & Co.
New York—J. C. Howe & Co.; Carpenter, Vail & Fullen; Brewer, Watson & Co.
Boston—J. C. Howe & Co.
Pittsburgh—S. M. Kier & Co.; Hill & Steals.
Rouseville—Mitchell & Brown.
Titusville—Brewer, Watson & Co.; William H. Abbott. mh9:6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rotah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card the life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

Important Manifesto from Richmond—Terms of Peace Officially Stated.

Messrs. KIRKE and JAQUESS have told their story twice, once to the reporters at Washington and once to the readers of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and now the other side speaks. The rebel Secretary BENJAMIN gives an official version of what transpired on the occasion of the visit of EDWARD KIRKE and Col. JAQUESS, in a circular addressed to Mr. MASON, at Paris. From this document we obtain new information. We learn for the first time that the visitors themselves enjoined secrecy relative to their movements; that they represented themselves as having been informally accredited by President LINCOLN to present his views to JEFF. DAVIS; that Mr. KIRKE in presenting those views having occasion to use the word "rebel," apologized for so doing (Mr. LINCOLN may have used the same word in communicating with Mr. KIRKE; but we doubt whether he would apologize for its use), and the real basis on which the Peace agitators may expect to approach JEFF. DAVIS with proposals looking to peace. Mr. KIRKE represented that President LINCOLN's proposal for peace was that the question of the abolition of slavery might be submitted to a general vote of all the people "of both federations in mass." To this JEFF. DAVIS replies, and as that reply tells the whole story of how the friends of peace must operate in order to succeed, we quote it:

The President (Davis) answered, that as these proposals had been prefaced by the remark that the people of the North were a majority and that a majority ought to govern, the offer was, in effect, a proposal that the Confederate States should surrender at discretion, admit that they had been wrong from the beginning of the contest, submit to the mercy of their enemies, and avow themselves to be in need of pardon for their crimes; that extermination was preferable to dishonor.

He stated that if they were themselves so unacquainted with the form of their own Government as to make such propositions, Mr. Lincoln ought to have known, when giving them his views, that it was out of the power of the Confederate Government to act on the subject of the domestic institutions of the several States, each State having exclusive jurisdiction on that point, still less to commit the decision of such a question to the vote of a foreign people; that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiation except by virtue of his office as President of an independent Confederacy; and on this basis alone must proposals be made to him.

It strikes us that just at this time the falling of this State circular upon the Chicago Convention must cause no little anxiety and trouble. All along, the peace men—the Copperheads, have asseverated that they were not disunionists; that they were in favor of Union, but that they desired peace, and were willing to make certain concessions with a view to obtaining it. Now, we may thank the Rebel President and his Secretary of State for making this subject perfectly clear to all whom it may concern.

There can be no propositions looking to peace entertained by the Rebel authorities until commissioners, having that end in view, are qualified to say that the Government of the United States acknowledges the separation of the South from the Union as an accomplished fact. In other words, the man who insists upon the United States Government proposing terms of peace, must, therefore, admit the right of secession. The man who avows himself in favor of suing with the rebels for peace, in effect avows himself in favor of the very thing the army of the United States is fighting against, namely—disunion. The rebels of the Northwest, the "American Knights," the "Knights of the Golden Circle," &c., who were to have demonstrated on the 16th of August, disappointed JEFF., and the cry of "Independence or Annihilation" is all that is left him, and he has resorted to it. He throws the responsibility of slavery off the Confederate shoulders, and refers that subject to the individual States, who only have control over it. There is but one thing the Confederacy is fighting for—independence. That very independence involves the slavery question, however, and JEFF. cannot dodge it before the European Powers. They know by this time that if the separate States alone have control over slavery, then it is impossible for them to take any steps towards recognizing the independence of a Confederacy of States, which have not repudiated the institution of slavery. JEFF. is in the tightest of all places, and he may find that if the Rebels are not fighting *essentially* for slavery, they may have to make human freedom an essential element in the terms upon which independence may be acknowledged. There is no way—certainly no honorable way, by which independence of separate States can become a fixed fact without first acknowledging the social and political independence of man.

At all events JEFF. DAVIS states the terms on which the first step towards peace can be taken with him, and we think we understand him.

Is the Rebellion Constitutional?

As the Chicago Convention has omitted to utter one word in sympathy with the cause of the United States, or in condemnation of the Rebellion, or of Slavery which was the cause of the Rebellion; and as that Convention was exceedingly anxious to have things done Constitutionally, would the Peace gentlemen who attended that august body, or their friends who approve what they have done, be kind enough to say whether they esteem the Rebellion as a Constitutional movement? or whether it is Constitutional to put it down? The friends of MCCLELLAN want to know.

A Question for the People to Answer.

The candidates for the Presidency of the United States are now fairly before the people. The one (MCCLELLAN) with the Rebellion, Slavery, and Southern Independence on his flag, the other (LINCOLN) with the integrity of the National Government, the downfall of Human Slavery, the Rights of Labor, and the dignity of the American Citizen on his banner. For which will the people stand? The choice is between Treason and Loyalty.

The Effect of the War Throughout the World.

The London *Times*, in a recent issue, reviews the effect of the war upon the interests of foreign nations. It is refreshing to find so much sense gathered into one article in that journal. Not long ago the tone was very different. England could get along independent of America. Cotton, and other products for which she depended upon the United States, were to be propagated in other portions of the world, and the disastrous effect produced by the war was to be merely temporary. That experiment has been tried, and the result has proved its utter failure. Pending that trial, the sympathies of England, the columns of the *Times*, and the influence of British merchants and lords, were all devoted to the cause of our enemies. Now that the strength of the nation has fully and fairly asserted itself on the field and in its manufactures, these sympathizers with the rebels are beginning to cultivate a more friendly feeling, and we should not wonder to see Dr. CHARLES MACKAY making an ode to the "Stars and Stripes" the more especially as the grandest result of the war has been to increase the patronage of English ships as the carriers of the world's commerce. In this respect the effect of the war might have been very different had the British Government not taken sides against us by permitting the enemy to build and equip vessels to prey upon our ships. We see the secret now. We suspected it all along. The London *Times* has ventured to speak the truth, but of course in a vein of sophistry. But no matter if it boasts of "doing the trade of two countries at enhanced prices," and increasing "British tonnage consequent on a sale of American vessels for the purpose of obtaining the protection of British registers." Here is the first statement of the general effect of the war:

From the deadly struggle which is centred in Virginia wave after wave flows out, reaching to the remotest corners of the earth. Surging across the Atlantic, the tide of the Gulf Stream breaks first on the coast of England, but the shock is not confined to us. It extends to every European shore, and is felt alike in the Baltic and the Ægean. The remotest East is not free from its influences; India, Cathay, and even Japan are affected by this great disturbance of the equilibrium of the world. Here was in fact a nation, one of the foremost of human societies, extending its numbers with unparalleled rapidity, and devoted, almost without exception, to the peaceful arts, helping every worker in the world to obtain a greater reward for his toil. Year after year did we receive from it greater supplies of the raw material of clothing and of food; and year after year were we thereby enabled to send out in exchange greater and cheaper supplies of manufactured products. The combined energies of Englishmen and Americans, supported by our teeming population and stored-up capital, and by their virgin and fertile soils, and unfettered by restrictions on the freedom of exchange, were perceptibly improving the condition of the masses of mankind. But now this beneficial operation is stopped. We are left alone to do what we can towards supporting the burden of two hemispheres. Our fellow-workers have not only ceased to give us their assistance, they have divided into two hostile bands, each of which interferes to prevent our use of the services of the other.

The *Times* speaks particularly of one effect. It says:

One effect of the American war has been to increase largely our share in the carrying trade of the world. Shippers and ship owners have been terrified by the vigour of Confederate cruisers, and cargoes and ships have passed under the British flag. Northern vessels which have safely reached a port have found it difficult to obtain return cargoes, and partly from this cause, and partly from the prudence of the owners themselves, have been sold and have assumed a new nationality. It is notorious that this has constantly happened in Liverpool and other English ports, but even in American ports the same thing has been done.

If the *Times* had said *British* instead of "Confederate cruisers," it would have stated the case exactly, for the vessels referred to never were in rebel or Confederate ports, but they were built, equipped, manned, and sent out from British ports, and if that does not make a British cruiser we should like to know how British cruisers are made. Let the witness keep on telling his own story, all the evidence will come out in time for the summing up.

McClellan and Southern Independence.

The Chicago Convention has nominated GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN and declared in favor of "immediate efforts for a cessation of hostilities," with the view of making terms with the rebels for peace. Now it happens that the rebels have plainly declared what are the only terms on which they will negotiate for peace. The first and unalterable condition is, *the absolute independence of the South*. This was well known to the members of the Convention when they resolved "for a cessation of hostilities," so that the only logical inference is that the peace the Democracy are for is to be obtained by acceding to the demands of JEFF DAVIS, and acknowledging the independence of his bogus Confederacy of slave holders.

It has been known that this was the plan of VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD, and other peace apostles, but we did not suppose they could bring the Convention up to the point of openly declaring for the independence of the South. It is true that at the conclusion of one of the resolutions something is said of peace "on the basis of national union;" but, as this is unsupported by a single word in favor of prosecuting the war to bring about such a result, and inasmuch as not a word is said in denunciation of the rebellion, not a murmur even against the traitors who have drenched the nation in blood, this phraseology stands without force or meaning.

We know that the country pants for peace, but it never will pay such a price to obtain it.

No loyal man will regret that the MCCLELLAN Convention took this ground. It will bring the issue squarely before the country. But there is nevertheless something alarming in the fact that the malign influence exerted by desperate leaders of the VALLANDIGHAM school, backed by the secret orders of disunionists scattered throughout the country, should have been of such potency as to control the action of the Convention and substantially converted it into a grand gathering of "O. A. K's." It proves to loyal men the great necessity for action, harmony and concentration. With the line fairly drawn, Peace by victory on the one side, and Peace by surrender on the other, there can be no uncertainty as to the result.

The Democratic "What Is It."

The great Peace bubble has burst upon us and we are looking about for the parts which constituted it, but behold we find nothing, see nothing, hear nothing by which we can tell what the wigwam was built for, or what the convention of peace babblers met in it for, unless it was merely to flap with the collapse and sound forth GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. But as it is not the first time that candidates have been nominated to high office without hope of election so, it may not be the last time. As this singular convocation at Chicago has given the name of MCCLELLAN as its candidate, the next thing is for those who are to do the voting to find out what they are to vote for. In this case, every man who intends to support MCCLELLAN is in favor of Southern independence. That is the testimony of JEFF. DAVIS, and not merely our opinion, for JEFF. has said very plainly that any persons coming to him to sue for peace, must first acknowledge the independence of the South. Peace without independence is impossible with him, and this is what Gen. MCCLELLAN means. This is what the Convention which nominated him meant. If this is not the result of the Chicago Convention—what is it?

Is Southern Independence Constitutional?

The Chicago Convention, which has resolved to inaugurate peace forthwith, can only attempt to do so by acknowledging Southern Independence. Will the Peace apostles of the Democracy tell us how they mean to do this on the basis of "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is?" We are anxious to know.

Why Davis & Co. Must Insist on Independence.

There are good reasons why DAVIS & Co. must insist on the independence of the South as the condition precedent to peace. The circular by Mr. Secretary BENJAMIN to Commissioner MASON abroad, betrays the fact that DAVIS avails himself of every opportunity to place before foreign countries the position of the South as demanding unequivocally independence, that it has no idea of yielding, and that it will not entertain proposals for peace or think of negotiations unless this demand is conceded. As to slavery, he puts that question virtually behind him by declaring that the Confederate Government has no control over it, the institution being purely local and in the hands of the several States, which will deal with it as they see fit.

This firm adherence to the idea of independence, and the seeming disposition to give slavery the go-by, have direct reference to foreign intervention, which the South hold on to as its main chance, should the effort through the Democratic party in the North fail. Of course intervention could not be asked or expected if DAVIS did not himself stand stiff in asserting independence for the South, that being the very thing for which intervention is sought. It is entirely evident that any other position by DAVIS & Co would destroy the last hope of intervention. What inspires this hope the world would know better, if it knew more of what are the private assurances of the French Emperor to Mr. MASON. We have been told, and no doubt correctly, that Napoleon lately informed Mr. MASON that so long as the rebellion was prosecuted to build up a slave confederacy he could not think of intervening in behalf of the South. What intimations or assurances were at the same time given, in case this obstacle was removed, we are not told; but the prominent fact that DAVIS has taken so much pains to declare to the world that the South was not fighting for slavery but independence, at least affords ground for conjecture on that point.

It is therefore clear that the defiant attitude of DAVIS & Co is in conformity with their only policy, and will be maintained as affording the only chance of success through the sympathy which they hope to win abroad. The late official promulgation by Mr. BENJAMIN was designed for a foreign market and with this object directly in view. Whether it will have the effect to achieve that object remains to be seen. We are perfectly certain, however, of one thing it will do. It will open the eyes of the North to the utter folly of ever dreaming of such a thing as "honorable peace" by negotiation, or any peace whatever but that which perseverance will win, unless we are prepared to consent to the breaking up of the Union, the overthrow of the government and the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

Is there a Rebellion?

The Peace Democracy in Convention assembled at Chicago have omitted to make any reference to the existence of a rebellion against the Government of the United States. If they did not approve of, and sympathize with that rebellion they would have condemned it. It was natural that these representatives of the rebel cause should select as their standard bearer the man who, while in the service and pay of the United States, ordered United States soldiers to protect rebel property from the "unholy tread of Yankee soldiers." These Northern rebels have been tolerated to convene and to go through the form of nominating. It cannot be that there is any respectable number of American citizens who would indorse their actions, but if there is, they should, in order to fight the more bravely, take their places in the Rebel army proper. That is the place for traitors.

THE HON. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, of Illinois, who had received the Union nomination for Congress, has written a letter to his friends and retired from the field. The Chicago *Tribune* says his election would have been sure, but so great is his desire to secure harmony in the Union ranks and to preserve every vote for the national cause, that he determined to withdraw. This is a noble example of disinterested patriotism, and it is hoped that it will not be lost upon other gentlemen in different parts of the country who may learn that their candidacy may divide local strength and tend to defeat national ends.

McClellan Hard to Swallow.

Sam. Medary, editor of the Columbus (O.) *Crisis*, and an influential leader of the Buckeye Democracy, says: "It is well known that General McClellan has not one spark of pretensions to the Presidency except what he has made out of this war under Mr. Lincoln. He never held a civil office in his life. Dennison brought him forward as a military man. Yet in three years, as a mere soldier, he rises to the demands of the Presidency to head a party which is for *peace*—a position requiring a statesman of enlarged views and a statesman's experience. And for what? That a few men who have got his ear may get foreign missions and home positions, at the expense of the peace of the country and the lives of their constituents. This is paying too dear for such whistles, and for one we protest against it in behalf of our bleeding ruined, and distracted country."

The act of Capt. Craven, who went down in the monitor Tecumseh, off Mobile, was an instance of sublime courtesy. As the pilot and himself, the last in the vessel, moved to the ladder, the Captain stepped aside, saying: "You first, sir." The pilot was saved, and the hero perished in his magnanimity, an example as noble as Sidney.

The Opening Prayer of the Chicago Convention.

The Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D.D., Rector of St. James's Church, in Chicago, made the opening prayer at the Democratic Convention in that city. Dr. Clarkson is an unflinching Union man, and made a speech at the last triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church which made the ears of such men as Washington Hunt tingle again. The following was the Dr.'s prayer:

"Almighty and most merciful God, King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who rulest in the hosts of heaven, and among the inhabitants of earth, we supplicate Thy Divine blessing upon this great people assembled here in Thy presence this day. Be merciful and pleased, Oh Lord, to prosper and direct all their consultations to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of Thy church, and the safety, honor, and welfare of our beloved land. Forgive, Oh Father of Mercies, the sins and transgressions that have brought upon us the desolation of civil war. Endow our rulers with wisdom from on High, in the nation's crisis, and promote in all our hearts the spirit of devotion to the public good, restrain the wrath of men; restrain the shedding of blood. We commend to they Almighty protection and loving care, our brothers who are this day perilling their lives for us, in the camp and on the field. Have pity upon all suffering, wounds, and sickness. Heal, oh, merciful Father, the spirits of the bereaved and broken-hearted, and hasten the time, oh, Lord, when unity, peace and concord, shall once more prevail in our beloved land; when war shall cease from all the earth, and when righteousness, justice and liberty, shall everywhere abound, and when all the nations of the earth shall rejoice in thy salvation. All which we ask in the name, and for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom with Thee, oh, Father, and Thee, oh Holy Ghost, be all honor, and power and glory, world without end. Amen.

POLITICAL SENTIMENTS OF THE ARMY.—A correspondent with Sherman's army writes thus: "We received our mail yesterday, the first for several days. The newspapers were eagerly scanned, and there was a universal burst of indignation thoughout the army as officers and soldiers read and commented upon the proceedings of those mischievous men in the North, who, encouraged by the leniency of the Government and the forbearance of the people, seem about to pass from their chrysalis state of sneaking Copperheadism into that of full-fledged traitors. Let these men not deceive themselves. In the bosoms of the thousands of soldiers assembled here, there burns, to day, as intense hatred of Northern Copperheadism as ever before. These soldiers all believe that the obstructions thrown in the way of the Government by Northern sympathizers with treason, have prolonged the war, deepened their own sacrifices, and intensified their sufferings. They hate all such with an ardor compared to which their enmity against the misguided traitors of the South is tame and cold. In every emergency the Government and the patient loyal people of the land can depend upon these soldiers' bayonets. Let traitors North be warned in time.

George H. Stuart, Esq., has telegraphed to the Pittsburgh Branch of the Christian Commission, asking for six good delegates to be sent to the Army of the Potomac immediately.

The Great Irish Riots.

The riots in Belfast still continued, and the violence of the mob was on the increase. The *Northern Whig*, of the evening of the 15th, says: 'The riots this day were totally unparalleled in the dreadful excess to which they reached. The whole town was almost in a state of siege during the day. The houses of business were closed. In many cases the workers did not go to their employments. Riots went on all day. The military were called out. About 20 people have received gunshot wounds from the mobs, but as yet the military has not taken extreme measures. The whole riots of this day wer caused by the marching of navvies through the streets at early morning. The town is in a state of unexampled commotion.

A Belfast dispatch of the 16th says:—"The town continues in a very excited state. One of the persons who received a gunshot wound during the riots yesterday died this morning. Mr. Sullivan, the sub-editor of the Ulster *Observer*, the Roman Catholic organ, was brutally maltreated while professionally engaged at a fire last night, and is in a dangerous condition. It is said that five or six others out of the 20 or 30 wounded yesterday, died during last night and yesterday morning, but up to the present such has not been confirmed. It is rumored that the navvies of the Roman Catholic party, to the number of 400 or 500 have challenged the ship carpenters, who all belong to the Orange side, to-day, and a terrible battle is therefore expected.

The ship carpenters have just marched through the town to the number of five or six hundred, armed with all kinds of weapons. Business is nearly entirely suspended. All houses of business, public houses, &c., were closed at an early hour yesterday. The military were reinforced by a further supply from Dublin last night, and it ought to be hoped, with the large military and police force at present under the command of the magistrates, further bloodshed will be prevented; but it is very doubtful, as at this moment active preparations are being made in all the disturbed districts for a great battle. Knives, hatchets, pitchforks, pistols, sticks, bludgeons, &c., are plentifully scattered among the rioters.

Another dispatch, dated noon of the 16th, says: "The rioting has assumed a most formidable aspect. The ship carpenters have broken into a gunmaker's on High-street, and have taken all guns, pistols, pitchforks, and every other available weapon, and have gone through the town. Firing and stone-throwing is going on in all directions. About an hour ago the police were ordered to fire in Sandy-row, and several men were shot; three reported killed. The windows of hundreds of houses have been totally smashed, and several completely ransacked. All houses closed in every street. Business is entirely suspended. A battle is hourly expected."

Personal.

Professor Hodge, during three weeks of his residence here, has won a very high reputation as a preacher, having filled the pulpit of the First Church in Pittsburgh in the absence of Dr. Paxton.

A party of ladies and gentlemen were recently the subjects of a remarkable and sad accident near Aurora, in the Sierra Nevada. They were crossing a ravine in a four horse wagon, when a water-spout burst in the mountains and rushed down, sweeping them before it.—Mrs. Medbury, Mrs. Glenn and three children were drowned. The gentlemen, four in number, were badly bruised, but saved. The horses were drowned and the wagons dashed to atoms.

Ishmael Day, the hero of the flag, who killed the rebel soldier that dared to pull down "Old Glory," recently paid a visit to the President, with a letter of introduction from General Wallace. He told the President that the General had taken steps to indemnify him by levying a tax on the sympathizers with the rebellion in the vicinity of his destroyed property. "Tell General Wallace from me," said the President, that he is right, and to go ahead, and that I will sustain him!" This is the way loyal men everywhere like to hear the Chief Magistrate talk, and to see him act.

Hon. George S. Hillard, of Boston, was invited to speak at the McClellan meeting in New York, but declined. He is a Democrat of the Douglas school, hating treason and rebellion just so far as Parson Brownlow hates Tom Walker and Jeff. Davis. In the course of a recent conversation with a friend, Mr. Hillard said that his political tendencies were Democratic; that he did not vote for Mr. Lincoln for President—"but," said he, "as the rebels went out under the present Administration, they shall, by the grace of God, come back under it."

William Cullen Bryant, the greatest of our American poets, is now seventy years old. He is still in the full vigor of health, and does a full share of editorial labor for the New York *Evening Post*, of which he is one of the proprietors.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "General Butler is said to be in town, and many are the rumors afloat concerning the nature of his visit. Some say it is to enforce the draft, but I suspect it would be nearer the truth to say that the General comes here on far different business, in other words, he is here to look after the last will and testament of his recently deceased brother, who is said to have left property, of one kind and another, valued at two millions of dollars."

A London paper says: "Bishop McIlvaine arrived in London, and was present (at the foot of the throne) in the House of Lords to night He was observed to be in conversation with the Earl of Shaftsbury and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe."

A young man named Lobaugh, who had served three years in the army, and obtained employment as a switch tender on the Central Ohio Railroad, got his foot caught in the "frog" of the switch at Columbus, on Friday, and was thrown upon the track and his body cut in two by a locomotive.

Robert Gillmore, the father of Major Harry Gilmore, who figured in the late raid in Maryland, was a physician of the State of New York when the revolutionary war broke out, and being a Tory, was made surgeon in the British navy. After the war, being compelled by some misdemeanor to leave England, he settled in Maryland, where he lived as a pedler. From him is also descended John A. Gillmore, of Georgia, now a Confederate Senator. On the other hand, a brother of this Robert the Tory joined the Continental army and fought for American independence, and from him are descended Governor Gillmore, of New Hampshire; General Q. A. Gillmore, of Ohio; Hon. Jos. Gilmore, of Providence, and J. R. Gillmore, better known as "Edmund Kirke."

There was a "peace" meeting in Chicago Friday evening, where Vallandigham made a disloyal harrangue. When he had concluded the crowd called upon Hon. John Wentworth, who was a listener, for a speech. The Copperheads around the stand supposed that he would speak in sympathy with their views. On the other hand he gave them a thorough Union speech, and administered a scathing rebuke to the disloyal Vallandigham, exposing his fallacies. During his remarks an attempt was made to interrupt him. He told the crowd they were not carrying out their doctrine of free speech, and said his voice was stronger and longer than theirs, and that he couldn't be hissed down.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: Hon. C. L. Vallandigham has been crucified anew, if we may believe the report that circulates quite openly upon the streets of our city. It is said that the proprietor of an unliquidated hotel account for $2,800, contracted by the distinguished exile while sojourning in the Queen's dominions, is in town, and that the bill has been placed in the hands of an eminent legal firm. We cannot vouch for the correctness of the rumor.

Col. E. R. Eckley has been nominated as the Union candidate of the 17th Congressional District of Ohio.

General Intelligence.

A lady correspondent of a Providence paper computes that if the ladies would cut their dresses to escape the ground one inch, instead of trailing two inches, as is now the fashion, a saving of one million dollars would be annually effected. Here is a chance for "dress reform," as well as for improvement in neatness.

Wm. A. Saborn's bank, at Sterling, Ill., was robbed Saturday night of $40,000, of which $8,000 was in gold and $250 in silver. About $30,000 of the money belonged to depositors. The lock was cut out by a cold-chisel. A sledge hammer, railroad pick and cold-chisel were left in the building.

The Detroit House of correction, which has only been in operation a few years, now more than meets its expenses from its own income.

A recent exhibition in the streets and circus of Aries of a band of nearly naked women has scandalized the Paris and provincial press, and will very likely lead to the dismissal of many officials in that town. It was announced some days previously that there would be a female boxing match, and that the fair boxers would subsequently go through some gymnastic games. The police, therefore, had an opportunity to step in, they not being taken unawares. The Arles women have the reputation of being the most beautiful in France. They are of Greek race; and the regularity of their features confirms the traditions that have been handed down in this score.

A new Union paper will make its appearance in Jersey City, the first of next month. Some fifteen thousand dollars have been subscribed by the leading citizens of the city. The editorial columns will be under the charge of Major Pangborn.

As illustrative of the confidence in our Government outside of England and France, a great banker of Hamburg has offered to take a United States loan of one hundred thousand millions of dollars, to run seventy-five years at three per cent. interest, payable half yearly in coin.

It is well known that the Confederate loan in Europe has been kept up by the successful running of cotton out of Wilmington, a large quantity of which is now in the English market. The blockade vessels which have been relieved by Farragut off Mobile, will be able to stop this business, and thus send down the Rebel loan and correspondingly benefit the United States securities abroad.

The old bell in the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, New Jersey, was cracked a few days since, and has been thrown into the furnace to be recast. It came from England some time during the reign of Queen Anne, and must, therefore, be a century and a half old, as the Queen died in 1714. The first organization in Morristown took place in 1714.

So successful has recruiting been in Ohio that the draft in the State will be very light.

The Government is sending forward from New York about six hundred troops daily.

McClellan's Record.

His Letter to President Lincoln.

He Advocates Emancipation as a Military Necessity and as Being Constitutional and Conservative,

And Confiscation as a Military Necessity.

And a Concentration of Military Power to Put Down the Rebellion.

When the Rebel Armies are Thoroughly Defeated, he Says the Rebellion will Cease to Exist.

He Says that Slaves Seeking Military Protection Should Receive it.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., July 7, 1862.

MR. PRESIDENT.—You have been fully informed that the rebel army is in our front, with the purpose of overwhelming us by attacking our position or reducing us by blocking our river communications. I cannot but regard our position as critical, and I earnestly desire, in view of possible contingencies, to lay before your Excellency for your private consideration, my general views concerning the existing state of the rebellion, although they do not strictly relate to the situation of this army, or strictly come within scope of my official duties. These views amount to convictions, and are deeply impressed upon my mind and heart. Our cause must never be abandoned; it is the cause of free institutions and self-government. The Constitution and the Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure or blood. If secession is successful, other dissolutions are clearly to be seen in the future. Let neither military disaster, political faction, or foreign war shake your settled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every State.

The time has come when the Government must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national trouble. The responsibility of determining, declaring and supporting such civil and military policy, and *of directing the whole course of the national affairs in regard to the rebellion must now be assumed and exercised by you*, or our cause will be lost. The *Constitution gives you power* sufficient even for the present terrible exigency.

This rebellion has assumed the character of war; as such it should be regarded; and it should be conducted upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization. It should not be a war looking to the subjugation of the people of any State in any event. It should not be at all a war upon population, but against armed forces and political organizations. Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organization of States, or forcible abolition of slavery, should be contemplated for a moment. In prosecuting the war, all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected, *subject only to the necessity of military operations*. All private property taken for military use should be paid or receipted for; pillage and waste should be treated as high crimes; all unnecessary trespass sternly prohibited, and offensive demeanor by the military toward citizens promptly rebuked. Military arrests should not be tolerated, except in places where active hostilities exist, and oath not required by enactments constitutionally made, should be neither demanded nor received. Military government should be confined to the preservation of public order and the protection of political rights. Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of master, except for suppressing disorder, as in other cases. Slaves contraband under the act of Congress, seeking military protection should receive it. The right of the Government to appropriate permanently to its own service, claims of slave labor, should be asserted, and the right of the owner to compensation therefore should be recognized.

This principle might be extended, upon grounds of military necessity and security, to all the slaves within a particular State, thus working manumission in such State; and in Missouri, perhaps in Western Virginia also, and possibly even in Maryland, the expediency of such a measure is only a question of time.

A system of policy thus constitutional and conservative, and pervaded by the influence of Christianity and freedom, would receive the support of almost all truly loyal men, would deeply impress the rebel masses and all foreign nations, and it might be humbly hoped that it would commend itself to the favor of the Almighty.

Unless the principles governing the future conduct of our struggle shall be made known and approved, the effort to obtain requisite forces will be fruitless. A declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies.

The policy of the Government must be supported by concentrations of military power. The national forces should not be dispersed in expeditions, posts of occupation, and numerous armies, but should be mainly collected into masses, and brought to bear upon the armies of the Confederate States. Those armies thoroughly defeated, the political structure which they support would soon cease to exist.

In carrying out any system of policy which you may form, you will require a *Commander-in-chief* (Grant) of the army; one who *possesses your confidence*, (Grant) *understands your views*, (Grant) and who is *competent to execute your orders* (General Grant) by directing the military forces of the nation to the accomplishment of the objects by you proposed. I do not ask that place for myself. I am willing to serve you in such a position as you may assign me, and I will do so as faithfully as ever subordinate served superior.

I may be on the brink of eternity, and as I hope for forgiveness from my Maker, I have written this letter with sincerity towards you and from love of my country.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
G. B. MCCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. Com.
His Excellency A. LINCOLN, President.

A new measurement of Ben Macdhui and other mountains of the Cairngorm group, has just been made by the Royal Engineers presently engaged upon that part of the Ordnance Survey of Scotland. Ben Macdhui, which was formerly supposed to be 4,300 feet in height, is now set down at nearly 100 feet less than that—viz: 4,296. Some years since Ben Macdhui was supposed to be 17 feet higher than Ben Nevis, which was then put down at 4,373 feet. Ben Macdhui was therefore at that time authoritatively stated to be the highest mountain in Britain. Since then the tables have taken a turn, and Ben Nevis would appear to be by far higher of the two. The Ordnance Survey of Ben Nevis, so far as we are aware, has not yet been made; but taking its height at the old measurement of 4,378 feet, and Ben Macdhui at its newly ascertained height—viz., 4,296 feet, Ben Nevis appears by his calculation to be 77 feet higher than the highest of the Grampian range. The difference is still greater in Ben Nevis, if we accept its heightas being 4,406, as marked in map lately published by Messrs. Chambers in Milner's *Gallery of Geography*. Braeraich is set down in the new survey at 4,248. Cairtoul, which was formerly believed to be 4,245 feet in height, is now taken down five feet, and made 4,240. The height of Benabourd is fixed at 3,923 feet.—*Elgin Courant.*

After the lapse of nearly four centuries, Spain is about to do justice to the great navigator to whom she owes her position as a leading European power—however fallen she may be, in consequence of the ingratitude evinced on that occasion, as well as in more recent times, towards those who succoured her in the hour of financial difficulty, and enabled her to cope with a foreign enemy. It would be a fitting occasion, on the inauguration of such a ceremony, that her statesmen should be enabled to say they had wiped out the disgrace applicable to them, as repudiators of financial engagements entered into by their predecessors for the salvation of their country; and to point to the admission of tardy justice as the best illustration of national honor as well as national feeling. Unfortunately the mass of the Spanish people know little, and comprehend less of the immense advantage of upholding national credit; otherwise the bondholders would have been settled with long before.—*Brazil and River Platte Mail.*

On a recent Saturday evening, Her Majesty's ship Salamis steamed up to Invergordon, with the Commissioners on Fsheries, and left again early on Monday morning. The *Invergordon* (Scotch) *Times* says: Those in command applied here to get on board supplies of provisions, on Sunday; but our merchants, much as they value the orders to supply Her Majesty's ships, and painful as it would be for them to see our gallant defenders starve, respectfully declined to execute the orders sooner than 2 o'clock on Monday morning. On this, it was answered that the supplies would be got "elsewhere," and we presume it was some urgent reason that required the departure of the Salamais, after lying here some thirty-six hours, about one hour too early on Monday morning for getting stores on board.

THREE REQUISITES OF HEALTH.—Family health in the mansion, or at the lodge, or in the cottage, is the normal condition of those (exceptions not forgotten) whose lot it is, and has always been, to imbibe life from sunshine, to breathe life in uncontaminated air, and to convert an abundance of aliment into chyle. No manual of health, no directory for reaching the ninetieth year, is needed by any, whatever their rank may be, whose lot includes the conditions above named. If it were asked which of the three conditions may claim the foremost place, there might be a difficulty in deciding between food and light; none in rejecting the claim of pure air to the first place.—*Good Words.*

EXTRA TROOPS.—Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, having obtained the requisite authority, is raising twenty thousand men for the purpose of clearing Tennessee of predatory rebel bands and guerrillas. They are to be mustered into the service of the State and the United States for a year, unless sooner discharged, and will receive the same pay, rations, clothing, &c., that is paid to troops in the Regular Service.

The Louisville *Press* understands that the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, late United States Senator from Indiana, has sold all his Kentucky possessions, freed his slaves, given them each a sum of money to commence the world with, and has, with his family, gone to Europe, there to remain until after the war.

City Intelligence.

The Commercial in Rochester.—Mr. Taylor, the Postmaster at Rochester, is the authorized agent to supply the COMMERCIAL to subscribers in Rochester, Beaver, and vicinity. Should any person fail to receive the paper regularly, by notifying Mr. Taylor, it will be promptly attended to.

Good Work Still Progress.

There were quite as many men enlisting yesterday as on any previous day, but, in consequence of a number of sub-districts having nearly filled up, the demand for men was not so active, and the price of bounties declined a shade. None of the committees are inclined to pay much over $500, and some expect to get all the men they want at less. The price, however, depends altogether upon the supply and demand, and will not remain at the same figure twelve hours.

The Sixth Ward has raised over $50,000 by voluntary subscription, and the School Directors Tuesday decided to issue bonds to the amount of $20,000, which, with the cash fund already on hand, will enable the ward to fill its quota. The enrolled men of the ward are in good spirits, and it is said the committee has an offer of one hundred and fifty men at fair rates, and an effort will be made to have them mustered in forthwith.

There was a spirited meeting held on Monday evening in the Second Ward, Allegheny, at which large additions to the bounty fund were made. The committee reported ninety men mustered in to the credit of the ward, with twenty more bargained for and ready to pay. This will leave but eighteen to furnish, and these could be secured in a few days if the enrolled men would only fork over the cash.

The Fifth Ward has entered the field, and is now mustering in men. This ward has made rather a late beginning, but, as the right kind of men have the matter in hand, and as the ward is abundantly able to raise all the necessary money, we have not a doubt but that it will escape the draft.

The First, Second, and Third Wards, of this city, are nearly out. The Fourth has been filled for some time. The Seventh Ward is getting along well, and the Eighth is nearly out. The Ninth has done little or nothing yet, and it would seem that it is willing to abide the result of the draft.

The First and Third Wards, Allegheny, have so far progressed as to be "out of the woods," and the Fourth has long since been regarded as safe.

If all the sub-districts in Allegheny county had acted promptly, and with liberality, there would have been no necessity for a draft; but in many of the sub-districts, we are sorry to say, the conscription will fall with terrible severity.

Death of Captain Samuel Taggart.

Intelligence reached the city Tuesday that Capt. Samuel Taggart, of the 116th Pennsylvania regiment, was killed in one of the recent battles on the Weldon railroad. Captain Taggart served a term with the 123d regiment nine months' men, and last spring, shortly after the visit of Major General Hancock, recruited a company for Lieutenant Colonel Dale's battalion, which was joined to the 116th Pennsylvania regiment, Second corps. The Captain had just reached his majority, was a young man of much intellectual worth, and as brave a soldier as ever drew a sword or shouldered a musket.

—Since the above was written we learn that the remains of Capt. Taggart have arrived in the city, and that the funeral will take place from his father's residence, on Webster street, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock. The deceased was in command of the 116th regiment during the terrific assault on Hancock's Corps, at Ream's Station on Thursday, and was instantly killed by a rebel bullet while at the head of his command.

Pittsburgh Coal Company.

Capitalists just now have any number of profitable investments offered to them, oil stock standing for the present among the foremost. In mining stocks, there is no interest more reliable or profitable than that of coal, and we observe many of our solid business men have turned their capital in that direction. The Pittsburgh Coal Company have upwards of one thousand acres of the best quality of coal land in the Monongahela Valley, and have commenced measures towards a proper development of its wealth. Their capital stock is limited to $150,000, of three thousand shares at $50 each. They have concluded to offer a portion of the stock to the public, and have opened books of subscriptions in this city. No safer or more profitable investment is now before the public, and the capitalists of our city or elsewhere who wish to invest in something secure and tangible, should avail themselves of the opportunity to take stock in the Pittsburgh Coal Company. Read their circular elsewhere.

Good for Manchester.—The patriotic and energetic people of the thriving town of Manchester, we are given to understand, have secured a sufficient number of volunteers to be credited to the district on the late call for men, and will, therefore, escape the draft. The Town Council on Monday night authorized the issue of bounty bonds, and the levy of a tax to pay the same within one year, in order that the men may be paid and mustered in immediately. The people of Manchester are fortunate in having patriotic and progressive Councilmen, whose good judgment in all things pertaining to the interests of their constituents was never more manifest than in their action of Monday night.

Curry's Normal Institute.—The next session of this institution begins on the first Monday of September. This is the best time to enter for a complete course. We don't know any other way in which young ladies, wishing to be useful and to earn an honest living, can make a better investment than by procuring a scholarship and taking a course in this popular school. There were over three hundred and fifty pupils in attendance during the year just closed—mostly ladies—and nearly all of these already have situations at salaries from thirty to forty dollars per month, such is the demand for pupils of this school as teachers.

City Mortality.—Dr. G. L. McCook, physician of Board of Health, reports that the number of deaths in the city, from August 22d to Aug. 29th, was twenty-eight. Of this number eleven were adults and seventeen children, ten of cholera infantum, three from debility, two from typhoid fever, two from inflammation of the bowles, two from consumption, two from inflammation of the brain, two from diarrhea, two from dysentery, and one each from as many different diseases.

Important to the Enrolled men of the Fifth Ward.—At a meeting held August 30th, it was resolved to close the subscriptions to the Bounty Fund after Thursday, Sept. 1st. *All subscriptions must be paid by that time.* Those who neglect or refuse to subscribe will be left to take care of themselves, as the committee will withhold the certificates of volunteers put in and let the draft take place, *and only those who have paid to the bounty fund will be protected.*

Commodore Porter's Western Flotilla. We are pleased to learn that Major Fulton and Lieutenant Naile, recruiting officers for the Western Gunboat Flotilla, are meeting with good success. They are both tried and efficient officers, and pay the highest bounties, both local and government, and will give all desired information to such as may call at the Market House Building.

Bounty Not Stopped.—It has been erroneously reported that the Government bounty to volunteers under the last call has been stopped. Such is not the fact. The bounty will continue to be paid until the evening of the 4th of September. Those desiring to volunteer for the largest bounty should do so at once.

Choice and beautiful styles of hats and caps at Fleming's, 139 Wood street. The stock of this establishment, for quality, extent, or variety, cannot be excelled in the market. Being in almost daily receipt of new goods, purchasers can always obtain the latest styles and best quality of goods on the most reasonable terms.

Specialities at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store that cannot be excelled in quality and price—alcohol, linseed oil, turpentine, white lead, fruit, wax or cement. The largest assortment of drugs, perfumery, and toilet articles in the city.

Albums.—At Pittock's, opposite the Post Office, you can find an elegant assortment and at the lowest prices.

Card Photographs.—5000 at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

All the law books at Pittock's.

Pocket Albums at Pittock's.

All the dime novels at Pittock's.

Pocket Books at Pittock's.

All the Eastern weeklies at Pittock's.

Pocket Knives at Pittock's.

Folios and Stationary at Pittock's.

Pocket Inks at Pittock's.

All the September Magazines at Pittock's

Beadle's Tax Law Books at Pittock's.

Chicago Papers at Pittock's.

CITY NOTICES.

Notice.—Persons wishing substitutes, in anticipation of the coming draft, can procure veterans or aliens by calling on the undersigned at the Monongahela House, Pittsburg.
au23-6t R. B. CAROTHERS.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job Printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATONEY, General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

$400.

ONE YEAR MEN.

NEW ORGANIZATION!

Local Bounty $300
National Bounty 100

R. BIDDLE YOUNG, Recruiting officer,
au4-tf No. 126 Fourth street, Pittsburg.

HEAD NETS—All Styles of Silk, Bead and Invisible JOS. HORNE & CO'S,
1y1 77 & 79 Market street

FINE BRANDY.— 26 cases Cognac "Otard, Dupuy & Co," brand. In store and for sale by 182 MIL... RICKETSON

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OHIO VALLEY OIL COMPANY. —An assessment of FIFTY CENTS on each share of the Ohio Valley Oil Company stock, has been assessed, payable on or before the 5th of September, at the office of the Treasurer, S. BEYMER, No. 78 WOOD street. By order of the
se1-6t PRESIDENT.

BOOK-KEEPER AND SALESMAN WANTED IN A GROCERY STORE —One that is well qualified. None other need apply. Address C. O., Box 795.
au31-2t

THE GLYDE OIL COMPANY—BOOKS of Subscription to the Stock of the GLYDE OIL COMPANY are now open at the Counting Room of WM. B. HAYS & CO., 297 Liberty street. au31:3t

NOTICE.— TAX PAYERS of McClure township will please take notice that the Collector of the VOLUNTEER BOUNTY TAX will call on them on the second or third weeks of September, and he hopes they will be prepared to pay the same.
JOHN C. DALZELL,
au31-4t Collector.

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CAULKERS WANTED—To work in the Mound City Navy Yard. They will be exempted from draft, being in Government employ. See Provost Marshal General's order in relation thereto.
For particulars apply to COMMANDING OFFICER, Naval Rendezvous, Pittsburgh, Pa.
au31:4t

VOLUNTEERS WANTED—
SIXTY MEN WANTED TO-DAY
BY PITT TOWNSHIP,
to whom the HIGHEST LOCAL BOUNTY will be paid in cash. Apply to the Committee, at Office on FOURTH street, above Smithfield. au31

EMPTY FLOUR BARRELS WANTED—
By the Sanitary Committee.
Persons having EMPTY BARRELS will confer a favor by sending them to 59 FOURTH street. Send one barrel or more. They are needed to pack goods for the army. se1-1t

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.
Corner of Ross and Diamond streets.
FACULTY—Geo. Woods, L. L. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; Jos. F. Griggs, M. A., Prof. of the Greek Language and Literature; Hon. Henry W. Williams, M. A., Prof. of Law; Sylvester Bernham, B. A., Prof. of Mathematics; Geo. F. Barker, B. Ph. M. D., Prof. Natural Science; Dorville Libby, B. A., Principal of Preparatory Department; Rev. R. E. Williams, M. A., Prof. of the Latin Language and Literature; Rev. Wm. M. Cornell, L. L. D., Prof. of Physical Training, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; Alphonse D. Danse, Teacher of the French Language; Rudolph Leonhart, Teacher of the German Language.
The best advantages are offered to students in the Preparatory English, Classical, Collegiate or Scientific course. The next term will commence September 1st. se1 3w

W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery.
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.
A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.
STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
se1-ly

PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY!!
Capital..........$150,000
3000 SHARES AT $50 EACH.
DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES:
WM. BAGALEY, CHAS. W. RICKETSON,
JOHN WATT, WM. PHILLIPS,
JOSHUA RHODES.

THIS COMPANY HOLDS THE FEE SIMPLE of 1067 acres of best quality Coal Land, situate on the Monongahela river. The cost of said land at $115 per acre amounts to $122,705. The remaining $27,295 of the capital stock will be used in building a short railroad, erecting Coal Tipples and other necessary improvements, to develope the mineral of the Company. The distance from the river bank to the coal already opened is but fifty feet. At a low stage of the river there are twenty feet water at the Companies Coal Mines.
From these facts the Trustees and Directors have no doubt that with proper energy the Stock of the Company can very soon be made highly remunerative. Thirty per cent. on subscriptions will be called in, payable on or before the 15th of September, 1864; balance of installments as may be ordered by the Trustees and Directors, and as the Company require.
Books of Subscription are opened at the following places:
Wm. Bagaley's, No. 27 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Miller & Rickerson's, Nos. 221 and 223 Libert street.
Joshua Rhodes & Co's, Duquesne Way, near Irwin street.
Peoples Insurance Company, corner of Fifth and Wood streets.
PITTSBURGH, August 30th, 1864. au31:2wd

BARGAINS IN
PRINTS, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS.
CHECKS, TABLE DIAPER, TICKINGS.
FLANNELS, IRISH LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS.
PARASOLS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, and
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
at
McCLELLAND'S,
55 Fifth street.
au31

RECRUITS WANTED.
Colonel GALLUPE'S
HEAVY ARTILLERY,
HIGHEST LOCAL BOUNTY GIVEN.
Office: Girard House, Smithfield street.
GEO. MILTENBERGER,
au31-2t Recruiting Officer.

BRANCH OF A N. YORK HOUSE.
D. KAISER & SON,
DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.
Also, Glencross' Fashion Report.
Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au30 2m

FINE GOLD AND SILVER
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

DUNSEATH & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
WATCH MATERIALS
TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.
Agents for the *AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES.*
Fine Watches repaired by the most skillful workmen.
56 Fifth Street, Opposite Masonic Hall,
1y25

HAY, HAY, HAY.
OATS, OATS, OATS.
Loose or baled HAY will be sold and delivered cheaper than it can be bought in market, by leaving your orders at HERRON & CO.,
No. 267 Penn street, one door below Hand street.
au30 6t

MEDICAL BOOKS.
NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Hodge's Obstetrics,	Price..$13 00
Maclise's Surgical Anatomy,	" 12 00
Da Costa's Medical Diagnosis,	" 5 00
Chamber's Digestion and its derangements,	3 25
Dalton's Human Physiology, ed. 1864,	4 75
Ludlow's Manual of Examination,	2 75
Ball's Maternal Management of Children,	1 25
Beck on Infant Therapeutics,	1 00

A good selection of standard authors constantly on hand.
DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
au30 93 Wood Street.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell Presidential Campaign Medals and Pin Badges. These medals and badges are finished in a style superior to anything yet offered to the public, and are furnished to the trade and peddlers at prices that will allow from three to five hundred per cent. profit. Sample medal in either yellow or white metal 25 cents. Address JOHN STANTON, Stamp and Brand Cutter, 139 Fifth st., Cincinnati, Ohio. au29-3t

EUREKA LUBRICATING OILS—Warranted superior to Lard, at half the price. Manufactured by PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
au11-1m No. 31 Market st., cor. Second

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER..........WM. HENDERSON.
Fourth time of the great spectral play entitled the SEA OF ICE.
In producing this magnificent, thrilling and romantic piece, the manager has spared neither labor nor expense. New scenery, properties and effects will be produced.
THIS EVENING will be presented the
SEA OF ICE:
SEA OF ICE:
SEA OF ICE:
OR THE
GOLD SEEKERS OF MEXICO.
Song..........Fanny Burt
To conclude with the roaring new farce of
NURSEY CHICKWEED.
Nursey..........O. Sefton

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT. OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OVER FIFTY PERFORMERS.
TWO GRAND BALLETS,
By over Twenty Beautiful Ladies.
THIS EVENING.
And every evening during the week.
BUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
JOHNNY WILD,
JOSH HART,
LARRY TOOLEY,
DALAHANTY, WARD and
TOM WILSON,
au9 In new Nigger Acts.

WANTED.

WANTED— A sober industrious MAN to drive carriage and do garden work. Apply at J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.
au30-6t

MEN WANTED for the 4TH PA. CAVALRY, one of the best regiments now in the service. Persons wishing to enlist in this Veteran Cavalry regiment can do so by applying to any of the Recruiting Officers, and receive the largest Government and Local Bounties that are being paid.
A. P. DUNCAN, Major 4th Pa. Cav.
au18:1m Recruiting Officer.

WANTED—TEN LABORERS, to work at Gravel Roofing. Apply to WM. H. MACKEY, 175 Liberty street.
je28:tf

U. S. GUNBOAT SERVICE.
MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.
1,000 Men Wanted Immediately.
For service in the Mississippi Squadron. Good men will now find a desirable opportunity to enter the Navy, with large pay and three substantial, cooked meals per day. All recruits must be over 18 years of age, and not exceeding 45 years. The Government bounty will be proportionately divided to those entering for one, two and three years. Persons enlisting as substitutes either before or after the draft, are not entitled to any bounty from the United States Government.
For further particulars apply to
COMMANDING OFFICER,
United States Naval Rendezvous,
Third Story Market Building.
au22-tf

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for
PHOTOGRAPHING.
in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh,
where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,
Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.
His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a
Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,
which are open for inspection to the public.
The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.
Remember the place.
B. L. H. DABBS.
1y28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.
Boerhave's Holland Bitters,
Boerhave's Holland Bitters,
Boerhave's Holland Bitters,
Boerhave's Holland Bitters,
Two Hundred and Fifty Dozen on hand.
Two Hundred and Fifty Dozen on hand.
Two Hundred and Fifty Dozen on hand.
Two Hundred and Fifty Dozen on hand.
Having so large a stock on hand, I am prepared to sell to those who wish to purchase by the dozen, at a slight reduction from manufacturers' prices. Those dealing in those superior Bitters will find it to their interest to call and learn my prices. A large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c., on hand and at low prices
At JOS. FLEMING'S Drug store,
At JOS. FLEMING'S Drug store,
At JOS. FLEMING'S Drug store,
corner the Diamond and Market st.
corner the Diamond and Market st.
corner the Diamond and Market st.
au29

FOR SALE—
Two 15-inch Cylinders, Five Feet Stroke.
ALSO,
ONE DOCTOR
adapted for the same. For particulars inquire at
WALTON & FAWCETT'S
Coal Office,
au26-3t No. 131 Water street.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE
The next Session of this flourishing institution, to continue fourteen weeks, opens the 6th of September next.
Expenses for Ladies about $60—of Lads $75.
Address Rev. R. T. TAYLOR.
au13-1m-e-o-d

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT SEWICKLEY, PA.
The Fall Session will open on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. The best advantages are afforded, and at reasonable rates. For terms, &c., send for a Circular. Address REV. A. WILLIAMS,
au8-1m-e-o-d Sewickleyville, Pa.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL MINING COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, August 27, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the National Mining Company have this day day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the capital stock of said Company, payable on Thursday, 1st September, 1864, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day. Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. CLARK & CO., transfer agents, Milk st., Boston.
au29-1m JAMES M. COOPER, Sec'y and Treas.

BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER.—Notice is hereby given to persons holding Bonds, Warrants or any claims whatever against the Borough of Manchester, due on or before the 1st day of April, 1864, to present the same for payment at the Treasurer's office, on or before the 26th inst; as the interest on said claims will cease after that date.
au9-tf THOS. B. UPDIKE, Treas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—
ONE ENGINE AND BOILER,
9 inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke, with large fly wheel, in complete running order. 2 Boilers, 30 inches in diameter, 18 feet long.
For further particulars inquire at
M'CLELLAND & MULLHOLLAND,
au24-2w cor. Pa. avenue and Boyd street.

CHEGARY INSTITUTE.—
English and French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, 1527 and 1529 Spruce street, Philadelphia, will be re-opened on
TUESDAY, September 20th, 1864.
Letters to the above address will receive prompt attention. Personal application can be made after August 20th, 1864, to MADAME D'HERVILLY,
au10-2w Principal.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20, 1864.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
BY EXPRESS.
On and after MONDAY, the 22d inst., nothing but par funds will be received in payment of Freights, either in the office or by the Delivery Drivers.
au20-1m GEO. BINGHAM, Ag't.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, No. 229 of October Term, 1864.
I, HENRY EATON, Prothonotary of said Court do hereby give notice that application has been made to said Court to grant a charter of incorporation for St. Stephens' church, Sewickley, according to the articles and conditions contained in a certain, instrument of writing exhibited and filed in said Court on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1864.
H. EATON,
au11-4w Prothonotary.

GOOD INTENT ROCK OIL CO.
This Company has this day declared a dividend of 20 per cent. ($24 per share) for the month of July, also 20 per cent. for August ($24 per share); for both months inclusive, $48 per share. Payable forthwith to stockholders or their legal agents.
J. K. MORANGE,
au29-3t No. 107 Fourth, street.

DEPUTY Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 27, 1864.
SALE OF CONDEMNED PUBLIC ANIMALS—Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the Fair Grounds in this city, on the 31st day of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., (14) fourteen Horses, condemned as unfit for public service.
Terms Cash—Government funds.
O. CROSS,
au29-3t Lt. Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO. August 19, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four dollars [$4.00] per share free of Government tax, out of the profits of six months ending August 12th 1864, payable $2 in cash and $2 in stock, on and after Monday, August 22d, 1864.
JAMES COLLARD,
au19-10t. Secretary.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES.
FOR SALE
Five Hydraulic Presses, by
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
au9:tf No. 47, Wood street.

U. S. INSPECTOR
T. J. RICHARDSON
has located his office at Jos. S. Finch's Distillery, Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195 First street, where he can be found for
Inspection of Oils, Whisky, &c.
au29-1w T. J. RICHARDSON.

A GHOST INVENTOR.—Herman, the *Prestidigitator*, who was in this country some seasons ago, and who has lately been performing in London, recently appeared before the Court of Exchequer as defendant in a curious "*Ghost*" case. The plaintiff was a Mr. John Wm. Hoffman, an "inventor" of conjuring tricks and optical illusions. In September last, Mr. Hoffman entered into an agreement in writing to furnish the Professor with an entirely new trick, which was to produce a ghost, for a sum of one hundred guineas, and £150 additional for the expense of making the apparatus. The trick was of this nature: Professor Herman was to borrow a watch of one of the audience, and to accidentally smash it to pieces. While apologizing for the mishap, a hamper was brought in, and an inordinate number of bottles of champagne taken out of it. The audience were treated to some champagne, and, while the bottles were being replaced, a young Bacchus, in a drunken state, jumped out of the hamper. The conjurer attempted to put him in again, but it proved far too small; and then came upon the scene the conjurer's double, in the shape of a ghost, which was afterwards converted into a flame. At this flame he fired off a pistol containing the remains of a smashed watch, and then there suddenly reappeared Bacchus with a perfect watch, which the astonished victim of the trick at once recognized as his own.

The plaintiff had been put to considerable expense in preparing the trick, including the engagement of a lad as a contortionist, who could double up his body in a much smaller compass than nature intended, but he had only received £60. The plaintiff applied for the settlement of his claim when he had fulfilled his part of the agreement, but the defendant's fortunes at the Princess's having declined, he neglected to pay the money. The present action was brought to recover £133 13s 9d for which the jury immediately found a verdict.

THE TOWER OF BABEL.—After a ride of nine miles, we were at the foot of the Biers-Nimrood. Our horses' feet were trampling upon the remains of bricks, which showed here and there through the accumulated dust and rubbish of ages. Before our eyes uprose a great mound of earth, barren and bare. This was Bier-Nimrood, the ruins of the tower of Babel, by which the first builders of the earth had vainly hoped to scale high heaven. Here, also, it was that Nebuchadnezzar built; for bricks bearing his name have been found in the ruins. At the top of the mounds a great mass of brick-work pierces the accumulated soil. With your finger you touch the very bricks, large, square-shaped, and massive, that were "thoroughly" burned; the very mortar—the "slime," now hard as granite—handled more than four thousand years ago by earth's impious people. From the summit of the mound, far away over the plain we could see glistening, brilliant as a star, the gilded dome of a mosque, that caught and reflected the bright rays of the morning sun. This glittering speck was the tomb of the holy Aly. To pray before this at some period of his life; to kiss the sacred dust of the earth around; there, at some time or other, to bend his body and count his beads—is the daily desire of every devout Mahommedan.—*Letter in Blackwood.*

Coffee was first introduced into Arabia from Abyssinia, where it originally grew, about the year 1450. It was certainly known in England before either chocolate or tea. It is said to have been first brought there about the year 1652, by a Turkey merchant named Edwards, whose Greek servant made the first dish of coffee ever drank in England. This caused several coffee-houses to be opened shortly afterwards, both in the metropolis and various other towns throughout the country, which were visited periodically by the excise officers, and a duty of four pence per gallon was imposed until 1689. Coffee does not appear to have been known in France before 1658, when it was introduced at Marseilles by some merchants of that city, and Thevenot regaled his guests with coffee after dinner, on his return from his travels in the East about the same year. There are at present, in London alone, above fifteen hundred coffee houses, properly so called, in addition to confectioners' shops and other places, where this beverage is sold.

Chicory is not only used to flavor coffee, but as a substitute for the article itself. It is almost universally used as such in the chief continental countries, Denmark and the Duchies consuming three million pounds annually. In Germany ground chicory is made into cakes and thus sold.

ANECDOTE OF A SHARK.—In the United States Service Museum (Whitehall yard, New Zealand) are exhibited the "jaws of the shark," wide open, and enclosing a tin box. The history of this strange exhibition is as follows: A king's ship on the way to the West Indies fell in with and chased a suspecious-looking craft, which had all the appearance of a slaver.—During the pursuit the vessel chased threw something overboard. She was subsequently captured, and taken to Port Royal to be tried as a slaver. In the absence of the ships paper's and other proo's, the slaver was not only in a fair way to escape condemnation, but her captain was anticipating the recovery of damages against his captor for illegal detention, a vessel came into port which had followed closely the track of the case above described. She had caught a shark; and in its stomach was found a tin box, which contained the ship's papers. Upon the strength of this evidence the slaver was condemned. The written account is attached to the box.—*New Zealand paper.*

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
No. 20 SOUTH STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD., August 26th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this Office until 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, September 7th, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1,000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1,300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight, all falling short of (1,000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle, will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid to secure consideration must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Capt. J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their postoffice address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,
au29-6t Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

AN ORDINANCE to provide for the issuing of BONDS to the amount of $24,600, for the payment of bounties to volunteers to fill the quota of the borough, under the call of the President, made on the 18th day of July, 1864, for 500,000 men.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council, of the borough of Manchester; and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that Bonds to the amount of $24,600 be issued in sums of $50 and $100 each, payable twelve months after date, without interest, to be signed by the Burgess and countersigned by the Treasurer, to bear date August 10th, 1864, the proceeds of which to be applied to the payment of bounties to volunteers as above; said Bonds when due shall be payable at the Treasurer's office, but shall be receivable in payment of the bounty tax levied this day, for their redemption. *Provided*, The taxes so offered to be paid or settled in this manner shall not be less in amount than the bond or bonds tendered in settlement of the same. For the payment of said bonds the credit, revenue and corporate property are hereby pledged.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, this 29th day of August, A. D. 1864.

Attest: W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
JOHN C. HARPER, Clerk. au31-6t

AN ORDINANCE for levying and collecting a bounty tax, for the payment of $24,600 of bounty bonds, issued under date of August 10th, 1864.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Manchester, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same.

SEC. 1. That there be levied, laid, assessed and collected on the persons, occupations and property, living and lying within the borough of Manchester, for the year 1864, a tax of six cents on the dollar on the last county assessment; said tax to be collected forthwith and applied to the payment of the bounty bonds issued under date of August 10th, 1864, in conformity with an ordinance with even date with this.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council met, this the 29th day of August, A. D. 1864.

Attest: W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
JOHN C. HARPER, Clerk. au31-6t

SCHOOL BOOKS USED IN THE FEMALE COLLEGE—
Osgood's Spellers and Readers.
Stoddard's Arithmetics.
Mitchell's and McNally's Geographies.
Primer's Grammars.
Cutter's Physiology.
Ray's Algebras.
Worcester's History.
Greenleaf's Arithmetics.
Johnston's Philosophy and Chemistry.
Beecher's Domestic Economy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
McClintock's Latin Books.
Fasquelle's French Books.
Woodbury's German Books, &c., &c.
School Stationery, Paper, Pens, Copy Books, Pencils, Holders, Slates, Ink, &c., &c., for sale by
au30 CHAS. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

GROCERIES—
15 hhds. N. O. Sugar.
" P. R. do.
" Cuba do.
100 bbls. Crushed, Granulated and Powdered.
100 " A and B Coffee.
" Syrups, assorted brands.
75 " N. O. Molasses.
150 bags Rio Coffee.
" Rice.
200 half chests Y. H., Imp., G. P. and Oolong Teas.
50 boxes 5's, 10's, 7's and Navy Tobacco.
50 bbls. Garrett's Snuff.
25 kegs N. C. Soda, with a full and complete stock of goods in our line. For sale at lowest market rates.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
au30 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

EUREKA LUBRICATING OILS.—Warranted superior to Lard, at half the price. Manufactured by
PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
au11 1m No. 31 Market st., cor. Second.

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by R. H. KING,
jy28 No. 211 Liberty street.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
275 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $18 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.

A full set on Vulcanite. Plain Teeth, $8 and up.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $15: not $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $25 to $30 for a double entire set.

Sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au30

IRON.

M. WHITMORE...C. H. WOLFF...G. J. DUFF...T. H. LANE

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. ju11

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12:ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.........C. B. HERRON.........J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 93 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD..........................GEORGE BLACK.

LLOYD & BLACK.
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my2:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES. se23

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,
Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets. Pittsburgh. se7

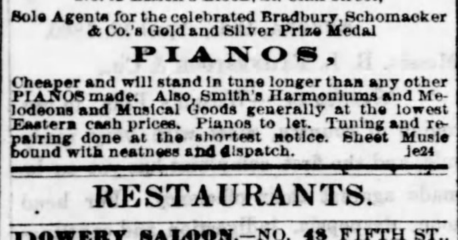
THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL,
ALSO,
Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. [fe13:ly

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

PIANOS.

PIANOS,
MELODEONS,
HARMONIUMS.
A very large assortment of these and all other Musical Instruments, for sale by
HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
No. 53 Fifth street,
jy13 Kleber & Bros. old stand.

Bradbury.

Schomacker & Co

WAMELINK & BARR,
No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,
Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal
PIANOS,
Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. je24

RESTAURANTS.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep7-ly Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,
No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. ju10-ly

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:ly

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17:ly

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:ly Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:ly PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH.
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-ly

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au18:6m

GROCERS.

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
88 Water and 132 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-ly

J. A. GRAFF.................................G. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-ly

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
TIERNAN AND GETTY'S
No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " Pure Brandy.
50 " Rectified Whisky.
100 " Port Wine.
20 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry "
15 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au16-1m.

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street.
au4 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
250,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.........................JOS. S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
se7] No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.............C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES..................................G. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se6.

JOHN SEIFERTH.........................CHARLES WEIHL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
ju1 Pittsburgh.

CLOTHING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 WOOD STREET,
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock
UNDERCLOTHING.
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK
WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my 18

ATTORNEYS

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
se9 No. 114 Fifth street

JNO. H. HAMPTON.............................W. C. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my5 PITTSBURGH PA

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

H. C. MACKRELL.................................S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Call with Discharge and two witnesses. [jy26

GILBERT M. M'MASTER..........................JOSEPH M. GAZZAM

McMASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 28 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. je8-ly

THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
No. 135 FOURTH STREET,
je20-tf PITTSBURGH.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.
Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.
REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-ly

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order, TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH se18:ly

THE MEDICAL BOARD OF PENNSYLVAIA, will meet at ten o'clock this morning, (Monday) Aug. 29th) to examine candidates for the post of medical officers in Pennsylvania regiments. The Board will be in session every day this week, at Lafayette Hall, Wood street. JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS.
au29-6t Surgeon General Pennsylvania.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
182 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
for
GENT'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,
can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
au3 No. 54 Market street.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

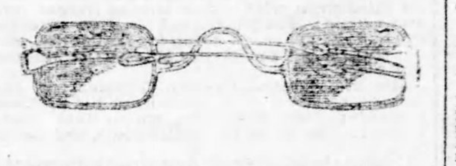
Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 254 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 254 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au18

OPTICIANS.



RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES

IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately

HELD TO COURT,

Having Exposed this

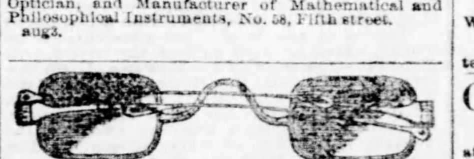
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE

UPON THE PUBLIC

SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 58, Fifth street.
aug3.



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

FOUNDRIES

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-ly

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street,
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe8:ly

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.............DAVID E. PARK..........JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firms of Reis, Richards & Berger, Reis, Richards, Berger & Co., and Berger, Risher & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William Richards having disposed of his entire interests in the same to the new firm of REIS, BROWN & BERGER, who will settle all debts, and are alone authorised to collect the obligations due to said firms.
GEORGE C. REIS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.
Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.

CARD.—The undersigned having purchased the entire interests of William Richards, in the above named firms, will continue the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Boat and Railroad Spikes, at the Shenango Iron Works, under the name and firm of REIS BROWN & BERGER.
GEORGE C. REIS,
WM. H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.
Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.
au4-2m-3t-s-w

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Prest.....JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
363 Broadway.
Authorized Capital, . . $2,000,000.
Cash Capital, ... 1,000,000,
All paid in.
10-40 Bonds for sale and 1-5 per cent allowed Bankers.
DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM A. KOBBE,	GEO. A. FELLOWS,
THOS. A. VYSE, JR.,	SOLOMON L. HULL
GEO. A. WICKS,	C. MINZESHEIMER,
BARN'L L. SOLOMON	J. O. WHITEHOUSE,

JOSEPH U. ORVIS.
We invite correspondence with Banks, Bankers and others requiring a New York account. jy18:2taw2m

JUST RECEIVED—
2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,
store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
au Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

MANUFACTURERS.

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,
VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. jy15-cw

FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS,
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.
Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. je11

HENRY DÆWERITZ...JULIUS KIRMSE...JOSEPH LANG.

DÆWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO.,
No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood & Smithfield,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Oil Tubes, Copper Pumps, Steam and Escape Pipes, Malt Kilns, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. jy30-ly

JAMES BOWN,
SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,
Manufacturer and Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,
GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.
No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. jy2-cy

CADMAN..................................T. B. CRAWFORD.

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.

CADMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au9:ly

UNION BRASS WORKS.
MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS.
Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.
No. 13 Second near Short street,
jy26-ly *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts. Also, Nuts and Washers.
Office: No. 73 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. [jy20:ly

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS,
J. C. BIDWELL,
Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.
Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order Castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. je21

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
Office and Wareroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. ju6-ly

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:ly

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh12

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
POWERS & CO.,
attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.
W. P. PORTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.
TEMPERANCEVILLE,
my2:ly near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE, Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Walters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES.

J. M. CORNWELL.................................SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

C. IHMSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK PORTER,
WINE and
CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES,
Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets
Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-ly

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.
VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de2-tf

WELDON & KELLY,
LEAD BURNERS,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
jy13 **164 Wood street, near Sixth.**

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-ly.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street.
au4-ly (Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot.
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec5:tf

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES.
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.
OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street.
Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-ly

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864	$11,000,000
Annual Income, over	3,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over	5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.
Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-ly 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

THE WASHINGTON
INSURANCE COMPANY,
of New York.

President.	Secretary.
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	W. K. LATHROP,
Cash Capital	**$400,000**
Assets, Feb. 1, 1864	**582,000**

Scrip Dividends of 60 per cent. made for 1861, 1862 and 1863 on Policies entitled to participate.

THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
of New York.

Cash Capital	**$500,000 00**
Surplus, March 1st, 1864	**232,219 20**
President.	Secretary.
STEPHEN CROWELL,	PHILANDER SHAW.

Policies issued for the above staunch and reliable companies on buildings, merchandise, furniture, &c., against loss or damage by FIRE and MARINE risks on LAKES and RIVERS.
S. S. BRYAN, Agent.
au72 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.)

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.
Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, JR.,	R. L. McGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se5:ly

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
ACCUMULATION.......$1,600,000.
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.
H. L. RINGWALT, Agent,
je30:ly-e-o-d No. 67 Fourth street.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, JR.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, JR.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER,	

de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se16:ly P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DUQUESNE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
PITTSBURGH, PA., August 20th, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
AND
Consignees of Freight
BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Notice is hereby given, that on and after
Monday, August 22d,
the following order will go into effect.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will affix a Stamp to each receipt taken from Consignees for freight delivered.

The Party to whom a Receipt is given for money paid, in amounts over $20 00, and for freight delivered for shipment must provide a two cent stamp for each such receipt, otherwise they will not be issued.

Receipted Bills of Lading will not be distributed as formerly, but must be called for at the receiving office next morning after goods are delivered.

D. A. STEWART,
au23-6t Freight Agent.

ELECTRICITY, WHAT IT IS.—ELECTRICITY is the natural element of the nervous system—the connecting link between mind and matter—the most subtile substance known. It circulates the blood; is the cause of voluntary and involuntary motion; producer of all the known phenomena in the universe; the life of all things.

"It warms in the sun, freshens in the breeze,
Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees;
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent.
Breathes in our souls, informs our mortal part,
As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart;
As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns.
It claims all high, all low, all great and small;
It fills, it bounds, connects, and equals all."

Health is an uninterrupted course of this electric or nervous fluid to all parts of the nervous system—governed by the positive and negative polarities. Disease on the other hand is a changed or disturbed condition of the electric fluid in the nervous system, causing blood, muscle, nervous and a host of other derangements of the various systems which constitute man.

Then, come, ye afflicted, come! as life is dear to all, to No. 251 PENN STREET, where all diseases to which flesh is heir, whether Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory or Paralytic, are speedily cured without pain, shocks, or any inconvenience through the uses of Galvanism, Magnetism and other modifications of Electricity. The rapidity in which cures are sometimes effected, oftentimes astonishes the patient as well as the operator.

A case of Neuralgic Sciatica cured in two treatments which was of five months duration, on the person of Mr. C. Brooks, who resides in Manchester, on Locust street, who has given me permission to state his case for the benefit of those that are afflicted likewise.

Sciatica is characterized by severe shooting pains in the region of the hip, extending sometimes to the foot, and even to the toes, as was in this case.

The afflicted are invited to call at this office and see other certificates of cures that have been performed upon persons residing in this city.

No charge for consultation.

To those residing at a distance all letters must be addressed to 251 Penn street.

Electricity with its various modifications cures the following: Affections of the Head, Eyes, Ears and Throat, (Diptheria); Diseases of Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, (Diabetes); and other Organic Difficulties peculiar to male and females; all affections of Nervous, Circulatory, Muscular, Glandular and Digestive system, Cutaneous Diseases, Fevers and all other diseases not here specified.

See circular—get one at the office. Cures guaranteed by special contract when desired.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
DR. J. A. REESE,
ju12-3m-M W&S Medical Electrician.

SAM'L. M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
No. 124 FIRST STREET
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.
no26:ly

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole
LEATHER.
Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.
P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finished or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
c29-17

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same je28:ly

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES
PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.
$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.
These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.
They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications. O. CROSS,
jy21-tf Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—
300,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se2:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR CRACKERS.
No. 64 Fourth street,
au11

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,
se9 No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

FALL DRY GOODS.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK,

NOW OPENING,

at

MODERATE PRICES,

at

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
au30

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 Fifth Street.
Offer for sale a superior make of MUSLIN SHIRTS, all sizes; also
Shirt Collars;
Neck Ties;
Gloves;
Half Hose;
Merino Shirts;
Merino Drawers.

NOW OPENED.
The latest styles of Silk and Cloth MANTILLAS, SACQUES, TALMAS, CIRCULARS, &c.
Also, CLOAKING CLOTHS of all shades.
SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS, selling cheap for cash. Call and see, at
H. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and Diamond
ap18

T. T. MYLER.................................J. & M'CULLOCH.

T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY AND STAPLE NOTIONS,
No. 62 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.
MERCHANTS buying to sell again will find it to their interest to give us a call. jy26

J. A. WILSON...........J. W. CARR...........D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET
Third h above Diamond alley,
se5 PITTSBURGH.

SUMMER GOODS
SELLING CHEAP AT
77 and 79 Market street.
Bargains in Summer Gloves and Cotton Stockings.
Old goods at less than New York cost.
Linen Handkerchiefs, in plain borders and hemstitched, bought long ago and not advanced.
In Men's Linen Handkerchiefs we have some job lots to offer at decided bargains.
Men's thin Gauze Undershirts, Linen Drawers, Jean Drawers and Silk Shirts, Suspenders, Muslin Shirts and Collars. Best make paper Collars, in every size and style.
Ladies' and Children's Gauze Under Vests, Belting, Corsets, Duplex Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, Head Nets, Ribbons, Bead Gimps and Ruggle Buttons, Gimpure Laces and Velvet Ribbons.
Sun Umbrellas closing out cheap.
Breakfast Capes in new patterns and colors.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

Merchants and Dealers are invited to look through our Notion and Variety Goods stock.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
jy22 77 and 79 Market street.

J. M. BURCHFIELD,
North-East corner 4th and Market sts.,
Has received a supply of
NEW FALL GOODS,
He has also a large stock of Goods on hand selling at
LESS PRICES
than they can be had wholesale in the East.
The stock is large and this will afford a rare chance to get goods cheap.

A LOT OF REMNANTS

au23] closing out cheap.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS, at REDUCED Prices.

A. BATES,
21
FIFTH STREET.

FALL DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SILKS and SHAWLS.

THE CLEARANCE SALE

OF

SUMMER GOODS,

AT

J. W. BARKER'S & CO.,

59 Market street.

REMEMBER IT.

STRAW GOODS,

BONNETS,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.

BONNET RIBBONS,

PEARL AND GLASS ORNAMENTS,

FOR BONNETS AND HATS,

FLOWERS, &c., MANY NEW STYLES,

FOR SALE BY

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.
mh28

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address
G. W. MULLIN,
je20:om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE
NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad. H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1864.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
[ja29:ly] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH.
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.
oc21-ly

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-ly

WM. A. LYONS,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting,
PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE
No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12ly

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,
Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
ja:ly *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WALL PAPER.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock of
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
TABLE OIL CLOTHS.
Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Variety Goods, always on hand, at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S.
je28-e-o-d No. 164 Smithfield street.

PANEL PAPERS—For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
ap22 JOS. R. HUGHES.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se3:ly

NEW SHIPPERS GUIDE,
FOR THE NORTH WEST.
The extensive Publishing House of G. W. HAWES & CO., of Indianapolis, publishers of
STATE GAZETTEERS AND DIRECTORIES,
will soon issue a
North Western Shipping Guide and Business Directory,
for five States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—containing complete
SHIPPING DIRECTIONS
for every town and village in these States. Also, Business Lists of the Principal towns—in which will be found the names and places of business of the firms, doing a general business. It is a cheap advertising medium for Wholesale Houses. Agents are now soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for this work which is as indispensable for a Shipping House as a Dictionary is for a School Teacher. Address
G. W. HAWES & CO.,
jy29 Indianapolis, Indiana

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from resin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.
IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.
Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.
Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most [illegible] which could be procured for the serv
JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.
Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary Mumfordsville, Kentucky.
The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.
Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de9

E. EDMUNDSON..............................W. B. BATEMAN

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood; Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c. se7

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur. Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common Allegheny city.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.
WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, August 4, 1864.
Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:
Reading, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, August 18th, 1864.
Altoona, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, August 25th, 1864.
Lebanon, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, September 1, 1864.
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, September 8, 1864.
Two hundred (200) Cavalry Horses at each place.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.
For Road and Farm purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Terms: Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
au6:tses Cavalry Bureau.

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.
10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,
Bought at best rates by
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
16:3em Wood and Third streets.

MACKEREL. Large and medium. 1 2 and [illegible] MILLER

CLOVER SEED—40 bushels prime, in store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
ap28 Nos 130 and 132 Second

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds,
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds,
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds,
U. S. Seven-Thirties,
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

Par Val		Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
	BANKS.				
50	Exchange	—	—	72½	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	68	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	63½	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	—	59¾	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	67½	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	84¾	" 5
50	M & M	—	—	60	" 4
100	First National	110	—	—	$3.75
100	Second National	110	—	—	—
100	Third National	—	—	118	—
100	Fourth National	110	—	—	—
100	First National, Al'y	—	—	110	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving	—	—	49¾	" 4 ℔ ct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	—	61	June $6.00
42	Western	—	—	53¼	May $2.50
32	Monongahela	34	—	32	$3.00
50	Eureka	50	—	50½	" $4.00
50	Pittsburgh	34	—	34½	$4.00
25	Allegheny	—	—	27	$3.00
25	People's	28	—	28¾	$4.00
50	Penna	32½	—	—	—
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	—	28¾	4 ℔ ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40	—	—	5 ℔ ct.
50	Hand Street	—	—	50	5 ℔ ct.
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	24½	$1.50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	14	—	—
50	Penna. Central	—	—	74¼	—
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	111	—
100	Cleveland	—	—	110	—
50	Connellsville	—	—	12¾	—
50	do (interest)	11¾	17	—	—
50	Steubenville	—	—	12¾	—
50	Chartiers	—	—	½	—
50	Hempfield	—	—	½	—
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	—
24	Birmingham	—	—	41¼	—
50	Citizens	—	—	95	—
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88½	$2.50
25	Allegheny	34½	—	—	$1.00
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	5 ℔ ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	27	—	—	—
10	North American	9	7⅞	—	—
10	Dalzell	12¾	—	—	1 ℔ ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts	—	—	14	2 ℔ ct.
50	Columbia	—	—	100	4 ℔ ct.
5	Iron City	3	—	—	—
2	Horse Neck	3	—	—	—
5	Stella	3½	2¾	—	—
8	Federal	3½	—	—	—
20	Acme	15	—	—	—
5	Whitely Creek	—	3¼	—	—
5	Fayette	—	2½	—	—
5	Story	—	2¼	—	—
4	Flem'g & Blood farm	—	5½	—	—
10	Olmstead	4½	—	—	—
10	Rynd farm	10	—	—	—
10	Phenix	5	—	—	—
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
60	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	—	—	11½	—
50	Mongahela Naviga'n	—	—	45	$2.50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 5's	—	—	82	—
	do Scrip 5's	—	—	80	—
	Pittsburgh 5's	—	—	79	—
	do 6's	—	—	97	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	—	103	—
	do 4's	—	—	70	—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	105	—
	do 2d mortg	—	—	100	—
	Connellsville 6's	—	—	83¾	—
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—	—
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	—	95¼	—

WEDNESDAY, August 31, P. M.

The Stock market to-day was quiet. No movement of any moment in stocks. Oils are depressed. We heard of no sales to-day. Some sales of Allegheny County Fives at 82 transpired, and Bounty Bonds of several districts were purchased at 80.

—At Philadelphia on Tuesday Oil stocks were less active, and there was some re-action in prices. Story Farm declined ¼; McClintock ¼; Excelsior, 1-16; Hoge Island, ⅛; Curtin, ⅜; Mineral, ¼; Hibbard, 1-16. Petroleum Centre, ⅜; Perry, ¼; Dalzell advanced ¼; Big Tank, ⅛; Noble and Delamater, ⅛; Corn Planter, ⅛ and Bull Creek, ⅛.

The *Ledger* speaking of Monday's market says: The stock market opened with some buoyancy yesterday, but transactions were almost entirely confined to sales of oil stocks, which footed up an enormous aggregate, and prices were generally higher than at the close of last week. We were able to gather and report sales of some forty thousand shares of oil stocks, and there were sales of probably one-fourth as many more, the precise amounts and prices of which we did not obtain. The McClintock announced a monthly dividend of one per cent. on the par of $10 00 per share, which, at $7 50 per share is eighteen per cent. per annum. The transfer books close to-morrow, consequently the stock purchased to-day carries the dividend. Dalzell rose 1, Densmore ⅜, McElheny ¼, McClintock ⅛, Egbert ⅜, Perry ¼, Noble and Delamater ¼, Bull Creek ⅜, and indeed the whole oil list was quite as excited and speculative as at any time last week. We have no doubt that of the many engaged in the purchase and sale of shares in oil companies, some will lose money, it is one of the natural consequences of the discovery of vast sources of easily acquired wealth, as is that reached through the oil wells of Western Pennsylvania. Thousands lost largely in buying unproductive gold mines in California, and immense losses have been sustained in our coal regions; but no man of sense will pretend to compare the excitement attending the development of gold in California and of coal and oil in Pennsylvania with the excitement that attended the Tulip mania in France, or the crazy adventures in our own country which run through two or three years of time in raising maple trees from which to feed silk worms. The former have a real, substantial value. Millions on millions of dollars worth of gold and of coal have been realized, and the weekly reports from the oil regions prove that the stories of the wonderful productions there are true and of great value. Whereas the Tulip and the Morus Multicaulus manias had nothing of real value in them. There is not the least analogy in either with the present large investment of capital and labor to produce a valuable commodity, as is oil. The amount of oil daily coming into market proves the existence of a source of wealth in the western part of our State, second only, probably, when fully developed to that of coal in the eastern portion of it, and that the two may make Pennsylvania the richest in resources in the entire country. It is, therefore, as short-sighted as it is unjust, to decry the business as chimerical and valueless, because designing individuals may organize bogus companies, and attempt to palm worthless certificates on the market as things of value. The very fact that such frauds are attempted proves the immense value of the oil discovery, for whoever heard of anybody attempting a deception against a thing valueless in itself. There is a wide difference between the traffic in shares here and the produce of oil out West, and the two should not be confounded in newspaper censure, as we sometimes see them.

—It is estimated that the new oil companies formed in the various parts of the country during the past winter, spring, and up to the present date, will number fully two hundred. The capital stock of these companies will present an aggregate of at least $100,000,000, of which, according to the *Commercial List*, $50,000,000 is owned in Philadelphia. The amount of capital that had been previously invested in the business of production and manufacturing we should estimate at from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, and by including the different ramifications of the business it will amount to a still greater sum.

—The New York *Tribune* of Tuesday, says: "Government stocks are generally lower, with a moderate business, in the absence of European orders. The Stock Market generally was without animation, and the dealings limited. Operators are waiting for the result of the Chicago Convention, and are not disposed to move largely in either direction. Railroad bonds are firmly held, and no large amount can be had at anything near quotations. A few second-rate mortgages only are daily offered. The break in Gold has disturbed the Produce Exchange, and prices are generally lower. In the Dry Goods Market the effect has been to check operations. There is no disposition in any quarter to make new engagements. Money is easy at 6@7 per cent., and stocks lower. Brokers are unable to use the money offering on call. Commercial paper is not in demand. The weakness in gold, and the consequent derangement in the market price of commodities, stop buying. With gold at 150@175, a good deal of paper rating high, with gold at 257, may be paid quite slowly, if at all.

Kennedy's Bank Review for September contains the following list of new counterfeits and altered bills. The public should be cautious in handling paper money, as the number of spurious bills afloat is constantly on the increase;

Alfred Band, Me.—5s raised from 1s—vig. portrait of Washington, with two females on the left.

Atlantic Bank, New York City.—50s raised from 1s—vig. spread eagle on rock at sea; ships in the distance; on right end 50 die; left end 50, male portrait.

Bank of Chester Valley, Coatsville, Pa.—10s, imitation—vig. rolling mill; male portrait on right end; female and dog on left end. Splendidly executed, and likely to deceive the best judges. Better refuse all 10s.

Bank of Malone, N. Y.—5s, spurious—vig. railway train, covering half the note; State die on right end.

Bank of New Hampshire, Portsmouth—3s are reported in circulation.

Bank of Rutland, Rutland, Vt.—10s altered from 1s: vig. marble quarry.

Bunker Hill Bank, Charlestown, Mass.—5s raised from 1s: vig. signing the Declaration of Independence.

Claremont Bank, Claremont, N. H.—3s imitation: vig. Washington, female, bale of cotton, etc., on right; THREE, female on left.

Commercial Bank, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—2s imitation; vig. female seated, her arm resting on a bale, holding wand and horn of plenty, cars and ship in the distance—man sharpening scythe on right end—state die on left end.

Commercial Bank, Troy, N. Y.—5s spurious: vig. male portrait, large red 5 each side; female seated, bales, barrel and ship on right end; female seated on left end.

Corn Exchange Bank, New York City—2's imitation, on right end 2, TWO DOLLARS, 2 on strip of lathe work; on lower left two men sitting, 2 above.

Dover Bank, New Hampshire—5s raised from 1s: vig. ship on stocks, carpenters, sailor, on left end female figure.

Essex Co. Bank, Alton, Ind.—10s altered from 1s; vig. boy on a horse, girl, dog, two men, log cabin door, fowls, milkmaid, etc.; right end a flock of sheep; left end a basket of corn.

Farmers' Banks—2s: vig. bust of Washington between 2 and 0; female on right; sailor and captain on left. No banks issue notes of this description.

Farmers' Bank, Lancaster, Pa.—2s altered: vig. female and two cows.

Freeman's Bank, Bristol, R. I.—1s, counterfeit—vig. three females, one seated on the ground, ship in the distance, only the fore part of which is visible, 1 on each side; portrait of Washington on right end. The genuine bills of this bank have green backs, and the officers decline to receive any more bills of the old issue, as they have already redeemed all that are good.

Judson Bank, Ogdensburg, N. Y.—10s—spurious—vig. three females, Mercury, ships, &c., female bust on right end. Bank issues no 10s.

Mechanics' Bank, Newark, N. J.—10s raised from 1s—blacksmith, anvil, cars in distance, on right upper corner 10, TEN on die; on left end 10, female reaper.

National Banks.—5s—a new and dangerous counterfeit on one of the National Banks has made its appearance. The workmanship is of a dangerous character, and none but the best of judges could detect the fraud. Look out for this, as all National Bank "fives" are from the same plate.

Lyons Bank, N. Y.—2s imitation—vig. female seated holding a wand, etc. Better refuse the 2s

Old Colony Bank, Plymouth, Mass.—5s altered from 1s—vig. Landing of the Pilgrims.

O. Paddock & Co.'s Bank, N. Y.—10s altered from 1s. No 10s issued by this bank.

Producers' Bank, Woonsocket, R. I.—50s counterfeit—vig. two females in a reclining posture with beehive between them. In the genuine the President's name is spelt Libeus Gaskil, while in the counterfeit the first name is spelled Libeas.

Rochester Bank, Rochester, N. Y.—10s imitation—vig. oval male portrait between two females seated.

Thompson Bank, Connecticut.—3s—vignette 3; oval female portrait each side; unlike genuine.

Union Bank, New London, Connecticut.—5s spurious—vignette five ex-Presidents with two flags between them; 5 on each side; also larger fives in both upper corners, and steamboat on lower right.

Union Banks.—1s altered; vignette three females, eagle, and shield; on right end 1; two farmers.

2s spurious; man and child under a tree, a canal boat passing, boy and horses; old soldier on right; two and bust on left.

West Winfield Bank, N. Y.—10s imitation—vignette steamer going to the right and other vessels; blacksmith erect, 10 above on right end; sailor erect leaning on capstan, State die on left end. The note is well engraved except the words "Secured by Pledge of Public Stocks and Real Estate" at bottom, which are crowded too much and badly done. Well calculated to deceive good judges of money.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1864.

Business was not active. The unsettled state of the money market has disarranged commercial matters very materially, besides, the most of our business men are busily engaged in seeing that the various wards and townships furnish their quotas of volunteers. In a few days matters will all be arranged, and business will open up in earnest. The receipts of produce are increasing, our rivers being in fair navigable order. Freights, however, were scarce. Boats have to wait some time before they can pick up a trip. The new steamer Anna will cut loose to-day for Cincinnati. She is a beauty. The fine packet Roanoke will be off for St. Louis to-day. So, get ready. The Wheeling packet, Lizzie Martin, will leave on her first trip to-day. Among the sales were the following;

ASHES—The market was firm with a fair demand. As prices are unchanged we omit them.

BACON—The market presents no particular change. The demand was fair and sales were moderate at the late advance. Among the sales were as follows: Shoulders, 10,000 lbs. at 18½@19c; Sides, 5,000 lbs. ribed at 20c.; plain Hams, 3,000 lbs. at 19@19½c.; country or interior lots sold at various prices, according to quality.

OILS—The demand for Lard Oils were active, and we note a further advance of 5c. ℔ gallon viz: No. 1, sales of 50 bbls. at $1 75@1 80, and 25 do No. 2 at $1 60@1 65.

LARD—Was firm with a good demand. Sales of 10 tierces No. 1 at 24c. Country lots sold at lower prices.

DRIED BEEF—The supply on hand is small and holders were demanding 25c., a further advance.

SALT—Was unchanged. Sales of 160 bb's. No. 1 at $3.

CHEESE—The receipts at present about keep pace with the demand. We note sales of 50 boxes W. R. at 21@22c. Some dealers are asking an advance.

WHISKY—Was unchanged with small sales at $1 90@1 94.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was dull. Buyers were shy and not disposed to take hold, having an abiding faith that prices will be lower. Holders of course do not see it in the same light; they prefer holding on, hence we have no sales to record, beyond a few lots for the local trade at former prices. The decline in the East and West have not yet been felt here.

GRAIN—The market is nominally the same as it was the previous day. The receipts were moderate and so were the sales. Prices have undergone no change for some days. Wheat—The sales comprise some 600 bushels, at $2 00 for Red and $2 10 for White. Corn—was in fair demand, with sales of 240 bushels shelled at $1 50@1 52 at depot. Oats were about stationary, with sales of 500 bushels at 91@94c. There were no transactions in Barley. In Rye we omit figures.

APPLES—The receipts are on the increase, we note sales of 120 bbls at $2@2 50 per barrel.

PEACHES—The receipts were large; sales 300 bush at prices varying from $3 00@3 50.

HAY—The receipts fell off, holders were asking an advance; sales 17 loads, at $36 00@40 00 per ton.

BUTTER—Was in good request; all good parcels offered found purchasers at the full rates, viz., 40@45c.

GRAINS—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The market was steady with a fair demand, as prices were unchanged we omit them.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, September 1, 1864.

Business in the oil way has been quiet for the present; buyers yesterday were not inclined to take hold. Whilst Crude was offered freely at 37c we could not learn of a single purchaser that was willing to invest. They prefer waiting to see what might turn up. The news from the East was not very flattering, at least to those who were anxious to realize. The receipts since our last amounted to 1,313 bbls. The river to Oil City is too low for steamers to reach that point, hence we receive our supply in keels and flats. The unsettled state of the Gold market has had something to do with the present dullness that pervades the oil market. There is not sufficient margin between the rates in the East and those in our city to admit of shipments.

Crude Oil—The market was dull buyers refusing to take hold at the present prices. We did not learn of a single transaction. It was freely offered at 37c packages exchanged. This is equal to 42c packages included. The market will no doubt become more settled in a few days.

Refined Oil—There has been no movement in this article for some time past. The present prices have caused buyers to hold off. They don't see any money in operating at this time hence we omit quotations.

Tar—Was firm with a moderate demand. We note small sales at $8 00 for No. 1.

Naptha—Was not very active. The last sale we noted was at 35c for duodemized.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Richardson Harley & Co.	610	J Gallaher	181
R Ashunth	47	Pennock, Ball & Co.	40
		Strickler & Baxter	104
Total			1,335

Imports Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Sill & Co., 59 bbls Refined for Baltimore Standard Co., 355 bbls Refined for New York.

Cincinnati Hay and Straw Market.

August 30.

The arrivals of wagon hay at this market during the week have been large, and rather in excess of the demand. No change has taken place in prices and we continue to quote as follows:

OLD HAY.

Baled, per ton .... $25@28
Loose, do do .... 24@26

NEW HAY.

Baled, per ton .... $25@27
Loose, do do .... 23@25

STRAW—There is comparatively nothing doing, and quotations are nominal.

Chicago Hay Market.

August 30.

HAY—Timothy Hay—Receipts small, and in good demand. Market firm and unchanged. Prairie Hay in liberal supply, and easy at present quotations. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Timothy, beater pressed	$22 00@28 00
Timothy, loose pressed	20 00@22 00
Timothy, loose	18 00@20 00
Prairie, loose pressed	15 00@16 00
Prairie, loose	14 00@15 00

RETAIL PRICES.

Timothy, beater pressed	$26 00@28 00
Timothy, loose pressed	24 00@26 00
Timothy, loose	22 00@24 00
Prairie, loose pressed	18 00@18 00
Prairie, loose	17 00@18 00

Louisville Tobacco Market.

August 29, 1864.

TOBACCO—The sales at the warehouse to-day 265 hhds, including 15 hhds damaged and trash, at $3 to $9; 8 hhds $9 15@10 25, some 96 hhds low grade to fair lugs at $10 5@13; the bulk of the sales at prices ranging from $13 59@38 75; and only 8 hhds at prices ranging from $39 50@42 75, and 1 hhd at $46. The sales of the week sum up 1,708 hhds against 1,861 the previous week, and the entire sales of the season, since the 1st of March, sum up 56,965 hhds.

Philadelphia Hay Market.

During the past week 62 loads of hay and 29 loads of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay and Straw market, North Seventh street. The supply of hay was large and the price decreased slightly. Best quality Timothy Hay sold at $1 60@1 70 per 100 lbs. Straw was scarce, selling at $1 60@1 70 per 100 pounds.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

The recent rise in the river at Pittsburgh was sufficient to enable a large number of coal boats to get out, and about 1,000,000 bushels left in the early part of the week for this city, a considerable portion of which arrived here Saturday and yesterday, and on Saturday about 800,000 bushels Youghiogheny sold at 20c afloat. The retail rates have been reduced to 28@30c, delivered to consumers. Hartford City and Pomeroy is held at 16@17c by the barge load, but we have yet heard of no sales.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

THURSDAY, sept. 1, 1864.

The following are the advanced rates for Iron and Nails:

FLAT BAR. ℔ ℔

1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	8¼
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	8¾
1½ to 1⅞, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	8¾
1½ to 1½ by 5⅛ inch	9

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ⅛ to 3-16 inch	8¾
1½ to 1⅞, by ⅛ and 3-16 inch	9
⅞ to 1⅜, by ⅛ and 3-16 inch	9¼
⅝ to ¾, by ⅛ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE.

⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	9¼
1¾ and 2	9¾
1¼ and 1½	10
1 and 1⅛	10¼
⅞ inch	11½
¾ inch	12½
⅝ inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	℔ ℔		℔ ℔
1 to 2¾ inch	8¼	¼ and 9-16 inch	9
2⅞ to 3⅞	8¾	⅜ to 7-16 inch	9¼
3 to 3½ inch	9	5-16 inch	9½
⅝ to 4 inch	9¼	¼ inch	9¾
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ inch	8¾	3-16 inch	12

OVAL IRON.

	℔ ℔		℔ ℔
⅝ to 1¼ inch	8¾	½ inch	9¼
⅝ and ¾ inch	9	⅜ inch	9½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	℔ ℔		℔ ℔
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9	½ inch	9¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	9¼	⅜ inch	10

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11¼
" 25 and 26	11½
" 27	11¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ℔ ℔ extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick 10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ℔ ℔ extra.
Heads 10
Plow Slabs 9¼
" Wings 9¾

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1½ to 2, by ⅛ to ⅜ inch	9
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	9¼
1½ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	9½
1½ by ⅛ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron 9½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata 16

NAILS.

	℔ keg		℔ keg
10d to 60d Nails	9 12½	2d Fine	11 37½
8d and 9d	9 37½	⅞ in. Lining	12 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	10 13	⅞ inch	11 88
8d	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
12d	9 63	1½ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	1¾ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

The Cotton Crop.

The New Orleans *Times*, of the 20th inst., has the following in regard to the cotton crop:

The ravages of the worm are producing the most disastrous results upon the growing cotton crop. Notwithstanding the frequent and copious rains of the summer, there was more than a fair prospect for an abundant yield of the fleecy staple, a yield that would have greatly added to the gradually revising commercial prosperity of the metropolis of the Southwest. Now many planters are actually disposing of the baling and rope taken to their plantations for the purpose of sending to market a crop which bade fair to do much to retrieve the condition of fortunes sadly shattered by the political and social convulsions of the past few years. We cannot conceive a more serious injury to our planting and commercial interests than the progress of this devastating insect, through the section of the State under the control of the United States military authorities, seems likely to prove.

The culture of cotton in the portion of Louisiana within the lines of Federal occupation has been attempted on a more extensive scale this year than at any period heretofore. The experiments of last year in cotton-raising near New Orleans, (the result of the steadily increasing value of the staple on account of the constantly growing difference in favor of the planter, between demand and supply,) succeeded so well in almost every case that when the season for cotton-planting arrived—the market continually improving—a great number of planters who had formerly devoted their attention principally to sugar-raising, planted large fields of cotton. The so called "Government plantation" were to a great extent, covered with cotton. Many persons, not at all sanguine as to the final results of last year, and not particularly affected by the prevailing disease of "cotton on the brain," were, by the fatal frosts which prostrated the seed cane, obliged to give up the hope of their usual product of sugar, and felt compelled to attempt to make up their loss by the cultivation of the grand staple of the South. The extent of land planted with cotton this year is so great, and the crop but a very short time since, notwithstanding the moisture of the season, looking so promising, that extravagant estimates were made concerning the total bales to be gathered within the lines. We are not aware that any systematic attempt has been made to arrive at the total number of acres planted with cotton within the territory under Federal control in Louisiana, and know of no data on which to base an estimate to be fairly regarded as an approximation to the actual number of bales which would have been made but for the appearance of the worm. But it is certain that a crop, but for this misfortune, would have been raised sufficient to have gone a good way, at present prices, to have put the planting interest on its legs again, and to have helped business in New Orleans very materially.

It seems very hard that such a blow should have fallen upon our planting interest at this time. A not inconsiderable amount of Northern capital has been invested in that interest this year, and had a fair return been made, the next planting season would have seen a large increase of such investments by Northern capitalists.

Philadelphia Cattle Market

August 29.

The market for Beef Cattle has improved since last week, with more disposition on the part of buyers to operate. There was a good feeling, and prices for prime lots advanced ½ cent per pound over last week's prices. Common steers have also advanced, and sales are making at 10@14c. Prime Chester county and Western are selling at 17@17½c.; and good Ohio at 15@16½c. The arrivals reached about 2,485 head, and were taken within the range of the above figures. The Cattle offered for sale represented the following States:—Pennsylvania, Delaware and Ohio.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Cows still continue to come forward slowly. There is a good demand, and prices have advanced. 120 head reached here and sold at prices ranging from $30 to $60 for Springers, and from $40 to $90 for Cows and Calves.

Sheep—The receipts have somewhat fallen off, and prices have advanded. Holders demand an advance over last week's prices, and buyers were obliged to accede to their demands. Over 6200 head arrived and sold at from 7c. to 8c. ℔ ℔, gross.

Prices of stock Sheep remain as last quoted. Hogs have been arriving more freely, and prices of inferior quality have advanced. About one thousand head arrived at the Avenue Yard, and sold at $15 for inferior, and good at $17 25 ℔ 100 lbs, net. At Henry Glass' Union Hog Yard prices are without change, except on inferior, which have advanced. The market was firm, and all that arrived, say about 1,100 head, were taken at from $15 50 to $16 50 ℔ 100 lbs, net, for inferior to good. Sales of stock are making at from $9 to $11.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, August 30.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE	First quality ℔ cwt.	$18 50@20 00
	Ordinary to good	14 50@18 00
	Common, 1st qu'ty	10 00@13 00
	Inferior	9 00@10 00
COWS & CALVES	First quality	60 00@75 00
	Ordinary	45 00@55 00
	Inferior	35 00@45 00
VEAL CALVES	First quality ℔ ℔	10 @11c
	Ordinary	8½@9¼
	Common	7½@8½
	Inferior	7 @7½c
SHEEP & LAMBS	Per head, extra	7 00@ 9 00
	Prime	6 00@ 6 50
	Ordinary	5 00@ 6 00
	Common	4 50@ 5 00
	Inferior	3 75@ 4 50
SWINE	Corn-fed, ℔ ℔	11½@12c
	Still-fed	11 @11¾c

RECEIPTS—The total receipts of all stock of all the herds for this week and last week were as follows: Beeves, 5,714; Cows, 150; Calves, 2048; Sheep and Lambs, 21,279; Swine, 9,838. Total last week: Beeves, 5,278; Cows, 89; Veal Calves, 2,069; Sheep and Lambs, 19,620; Swine, 6,143.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

AUGUST 30.

A good business is being done at the various yards throughout the city. The rise in the river may possibly float out a few small rafts, but the bulk of the number intended for this market during the present season has been received and yarded. No change has taken place in prices, and we quote as follows:

QUOTATIONS AT THE YARDS.

Clear per 1,000 feet	$65 00
1st common "	55 00
2d " "	45 00
3d " "	40 00
Hemlock " "	30 00
Pine joists and timber per 1,000 feet	45 00
Pine fencing boards	40 00
Hemlock "	30 00
1st common flooring	70 00
2d " "	60 00
1st " weather boarding	30 00
2d " "	28 00
Locust posts, per 100	40 00
Shingles, No. 1, 18 inch, per 100 feet	7 00
" No. 2, " "	6 00
Lath "	6 00

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 30.

Flour—Demand moderate. Stock of Spring light. Wheat heavy and drooping; sales of Chicago Spring, with certificate, 200 bbls. Other grades neglected—nominally lower. Corn, No. 2, held at $1 38; $1 35 offered. Oats 75c. Whisky dull and nominal, at $1 82. Freights to New York—Wheat, 21@21½c: Corn, 18¾@19c. Oats, 12¼@12½c. Lake Imports—Flour, 5,118; Wheat, 213,106; Corn, 103,415; Oats, 202,706. Canal Exports—Flour, 76; Wheat, 72,766; Corn, 16,750.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

AUGUST 30.

IRON—There has been a good demand for Pig, and an advance of $3@4 per ton reported at Pittsburgh. The agents here put up their prices to $5. We now quote hot blast $80 for No. 1 and $75 for No. 2; and cold blast $85 for car wheel, and $80 for other descriptions. The stock of No. 1 Iron is light. Bar Iron has advanced 1c per lb, closing firm at 8½c for common, and 9½@9¾c for charcoal. Horse shoes have advanced to 15@15½c for Shoenberger's extra.

St. Louis Lumber Market.

There have been no arrivals by river since the date of our last report, indeed, the river seems to be fast "playing out," and unless we get a rise of water soon there will not be much more lumber received by river this season—meanwhile the demand at the yards is active. Yard prices are as follows:

1st clear, ℔ 1000 feet	$70 00@75 00
2nd clear, "	60 00@65 00
3d clear, boards and fencing	35 00@37 50
Grub plank, ℔ 1000 feet	25 00@27 000
Sheeting	25 00@—
Joist, 16 feet and under	35 00@40 00
Joist, 18 feet and over	40 00@60 00
Flooring, 2nd rate, dressed	55 00@60 00
Siding, dressed	32 50@35 00
Shingles, A, shaved	7 00@ 7 25
Shingles, A, sawed	6 50@—
Shingles, No, 2, sawed	4 00@ 4 50
Lath ℔ M.	7 50@—
Cedar posts, ℔ 100	50 00@60 00

Cincinnati Horse and Mule Market.

August 30.

We quote the prices paid by the Government as follows:

MULES.

Two to three years old, fourteen hands high, $123.

Two to three years old, fourteen and a half hands high, $135.

Two to three years old, fifteen hands high, $145.

Four years old and upward, fourteen hands high, $155.

Four years old and upward, fourteen and a half hands high, $155.

Four years old and upward, fifteen hands high, $165.

HORSES.

Paid for in vouchers, and subject to inspection by the Government Inspector, $140@150.

Cincinnati Oil Market.

August 30.

OILS—Owing to the advance in lard the manufacturers have put up their prices of lard oil to $1 75@1 80, and as a further advance is anticipated they are indifferent about selling; the demand, however, is light. Linseed is dull at $1 60. Refined Petroleum meets with but a moderate inquiry at 90@95c. Red oil is quoted at $1 35 per gal for distilled and $1 50 for saponified.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

Breadstuffs generally dull under the fall of gold, and little export demanded; quotations nominal. Flour—Superior, $10 50; ex family, $12@12 50. Wheat very dull, old red $2 50@2 55; new, $2 65@2 70; white, $2 80@3. Corn quiet, mixed, $1 71. Oats dull, new, 88c; old, $1. Provisions firm. Lard firm, 25c. Petroleum firm, Crude, 50c; refined, in bond, 83@86c; do free, 88@90c. Whiskey dull and lower, $1 88.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports Per Cle'vd and Pittsburgh R. R.—J Grant, 59 packages roofing material; Adams & McK, 46 bundles paper; McWhinney, H & Co, 59 bundles spokes; Bingham, S & Co, 279 sacks oats; S B Floyd & Co, 257 do do; Singer, N & Co, 507 half blooms; J S Liggett & Co, 174 sks wheat; Chess, S & Co, 1 car bricks; Wm M Kelly, 1 car household goods; C C Balsby, 37 boxes cheese; Shomaker & Lang, 20 boxes cheese, 1 bbls apples; J Rhodes, 174 sacks barley; Arsenal 24 bxs guns, 34 do saddles.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, Ormsby & Brown, 1 car iron; S B & C P Markle, 14 sks rags; W P Beck & Co, 60 bbls salt; Head & M, 20 sks wheat, R S Miller, 45 bush wheat; Thos Bell, 120 bush white wheat.

Imports per Pittsburgh F. W. & C. R. R.—M'Cullough, Son & Co., 38 packages rags; Hitchcock & Co., 1 car corn; J. A. M'Beth & Co., 60 green hides; Graham & Co., 67 bags seed; M'Clurkhan & Herron 20 bags seeds; J. Kirkpatrick & Co., 100 bags seed; Singer & Co., 20 pkgs apples; E. D. Dithridge, 200 pigs lead; Howard & Co., 29 bales rags.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Marmora	Whitaker	Cincinnati.
Minerva	Gorden	Wheeling.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were five feet six inches water in the channel and falling slowly. The weather during the day was pleasant.

The new and handsome passenger packet Anna having received the finishing touch, is now at the landing receiving freight for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat was built under the superintendence of Captain J. H. Maratta, who has spared no expense in producing an A No. 1 boat. She has been visited by a number of boat builders, who pronounce her admirably adapted for the St. Louis trade. Captain Maratta has built a number of boats, but the Anna surpasses all previous efforts. Mr. William M. Maratta, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

Capt. James Mellen's new steamer "Onward" is attracting a great deal of attention. She is certainly a fine craft, and does credit to those engaged in getting her up. She was built under the superintendence of Capt. John Rhodes, who has built many of the best boats that float on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. We congratulate Capt. Mellen on taking charge of so fine a packet.

THE fine steamer "Glide No. 3," Capt. W. B. Anderson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville this day. This boat is one of the best of her class ever constructed, and offers the best accommodations to passengers and shippers. We were pleased to see our old friend G. W. Baker in the office. Any business entrusted to him will be all right.

TOW BOAT.—The light draught towboat Skipper will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going into other business, having struck oil. She is nearly new, and well finished, and will be sold at a sacrifice. For further particulars address the River Reporter of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*.

THE fine passenger steamer Roanoke, Capt. J. G. Tomlinson, leaves this day for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodation and is in charge of careful and accommodating officers. Mr. Lukens who has charge of the office will see that passengers are well cared for.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.—Means, Kyle & Co., have opened a new coal yard at Portsmouth for the accommodation of steamers. The measure will be given as at Hanging Rock. The yard is in charge of Capt. Wash. Williamson.

THE fine steamer Lizzie Martin, Capt. Laughlin, will hereafter run as a tri-weekly packet between this port and Wheeling, in connection with the Minerva.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Press* says:—The river was at a stand last evening, with six feet nine inches water in the canal by the mark. The rise since Friday evening at the head of the falls, has been only five inches; equal to fifteen inches at Portland, making fully ten feet water in the lower river; a good stage for August. The weather is very pleasant.

On the falls last evening there were four feet nine inches water in the pass. Quite a fleet of boats, including the Darling, Jennie Hubbs, New York, and the new steamer Adam Jacobs, from Pittsburgh, descended the falls.

Business at the river has considerably increased during the past day or two, and the Memphis and St. Louis, as well as the Pittsburgh packets have again taken the track.

The Anglo Saxon with a barge came in yesterday with 600 tons of subsistence stores, the biggest load of the season.

A large amount of salt in barges arrived yesterday from the Kanawha, and the Gipsey from Pomeroy was due.

The tow boat T. S. Emery arrived from Pomeroy with three barges laden with coal for Omstead & O'Connor; the first receipt of coal for some time.

The coal diggers of Pomeroy, Hartford City, Mason City and Syracuse, following the delectable example of their brethren at Pittsburgh, are on another strike for wages and are out of the mines. These strikes generally occur just about the time of a run of coal, which looks as though the owners of the mines were in concert, and the only result is invariably an advance of coal to the consumers—the poor people—who are always the sufferers.

A portion of the coal that started from Pittsburgh for this port has been stopped at Cincinnati, including the cargoes of the Stella and Tom Jones.

The Dolphin, with three barges of coal, was due yesterday, but the Dick Fulton for this port, and several other boats with their tows were caught in lock No. 2 in the Monongahela and could not get out on the rise, so that the receipts here will be light.

The Silver Spray of the Express line between Cincinnati and St. Louis descended the falls yesterday, to be followed by the Jewess, Caroline, Eclipse, and Havana.

The new boat built for Captain Thompson, that struck on the ways, was pulled into the river yesterday by the tugs Walter Morris and Storm.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Union* says:

The river has been at a stand at this point for the past forty-eight hours, but as yet there is no change of any importance in its condition to Cairo, the last arrival reporting but four and a half feet in the channel to that point.

There is now a good boating stage from Cairo down, and boats are getting along that portion of the river without any trouble.

The Illinois river is wretchedly low, and may be considered closed to navigation until there is a decided improvement. The Nellie Rogers, from Naples, yesterday reports but twenty-three inches in the channel, and she was obliged to haul herself a considerable distance by the means of the capstan. The Illinois Packet Company have concluded not to send any more boats until there is a change.

The Missouri is without any material change, being still on the decline with three and a half feet to Lavenworth.

The Upper Mississippi continues falling, with a three and a half feet stage to Keokuk. At St. Paul there is no improvement, neither are there any indications of anything like a boating stage in that part of the river this season.

Everything was exceedingly quiet yesterday both on the levee and on 'Change. There was very little freight offering in any direction, and business fell considerably short of the expectation which the past few days of last week indicated.

Freights from New Orleans are from $1 per hundred to $2 per barrel for flour, while they advanced to $1 per hundred to all points on the Missouri river. There is nothing shipping up the Illinois, and only a very small amount to points on the Upper Mississippi.

The steamer Brilliant is the new boat started by Capt. Smith Harris for the Upper Mississippi trade, but who sold her to parties in Madison, Ind., before she was completed. She is a neat looking boat, with good carrying capacity, and draws but thirty inches light. She is said to run well.

The *Democrat* says:

The Burlington, which is expected at the wharf to-day, is reported to be a very fine steamer.

The Adam Jacobs is due here and is said to be as fast and fine as any.

The City of Alton will leave for Memphis to-morrow morning.

The Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, fully intent upon serving the public to the best of their ability, have determined to put three of their largest packets between Cairo and Memphis. They will connect with four of their other packets, which will ply between St. Louis and Cairo. The Belle St. Louis, Belle Memphis and City of Alton will run below Cairo: the John D. Perry, Platte Valley, G. W. Graham and C. E. Hillman above Cairo. These boats will run constantly and make close connections.

CAIRO.

ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.—The arrivals yesterday previous to our leaving the wharf were the War Eagle, from Memphis; Brilliant, from Johnsville; Nellie Rogers, at four a.m., from Naples; Clara Dolsen, from New Orleans, and Kate Kearney, from Hannibal. There were expected in last night and early this morning, the G. W. Graham, from Memphis; Imperial, from Johnsonville; T. L. McGill, from New Orleans; Sucker State, from Keokuk; John Swasey, from Johnsonville; Joab Lawrence, from Cincinnati; Adam Jacobs, from Pittsburgh; Molly McPike, from Cincinnati; Lucy Bertram and Lacon, from Laselle; and the Northern Line steamer Burlington.....The departures include the Shamrock, Little Martin, and Live Oak, for Johnsonvillve; War Eagle, for Memphis; Charlie Cheever, for Dubuque; Dean, for Keokuk; Louisa, for the Illinois; and Rogers, for Naples.

WHEELING.

Wednesday's *Intelligencer* says:

The river was falling yesterday, with six feet and a half water in the channel. The weather was cloudy and much cooler than it has been for some days. The Kate Porter passed up yesterday and did not condescend to land. The Eagle Bird, the Parkersburg packet, is now undergoing certain repairs and renovations, but will be ready to resume her trips in a few days. Capt. Sam Mason's new boat, Capt. Reno's, and the new Sunfish packet, at the foot of Quincy street, are rapidly approaching completion. Two new boats are also being built at the First Ward Ship-yard, one for Capt. Ben. Goodwin and the other for Capt. Walton.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday's *Commercial* says:

The river is receding slowly. There is twelve feet hence to Louisville, and seven feet in the canal

The lower Ohio is rising, with five feet from Portland to Cairo. There is five feet in the Cumberland and falling. There is five feet in the Kanawha and falling.

Arrivals and Departures.—The Katie from Pittsburgh left for Evansville; the Gordon left for Pittsburgh with a fair trip of freight and and people; The Niagra left for New Orleans, the bulk of her cargo being for Louisville. She has 300 horses. The Hattie May left for Missouri river.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Captain Frazier, of the Jewess, received a dispatch from his brother, yesterday, from Nashville, which states there is five feet water on Harpeth Shoals, and rising fast.

Coal has been arriving quite freely during the past two or three days.

BOATS IN PORT.—Magnolia, Crescent City, T. J. Emery, Panola, Doane No. 2, Robert Burns, Jewess, and Linnie Brown.

BOATS RECEIVING.—Linnie Brown, for Marietta; Jewess, for St. Louis; Robert Burns, for Memphis.

MEMPHIS.

The *Bulletin*, of the 27th, says;

The St. Louis Packet Company will, on and after the 1st of September, raise their rates of fare between this port and Cairo to $15, and to St. Louis to $20. This step is rendered absolutely necessary from the great advance in everything necessary to run packets successfully. The steamer McGill, from New Orleans, August 24, has arrived, bringing late dates of New Orleans papers. From Mr. James Russell, a passenger, we received the following: When passing Tonica Bend, Mississippi, on Tuesday, the 23d instant, a gang of forty or fifty guerrillas, on the east bank of the river, poured a heavy volley of musketry on the boat. Six shots struck the cabin, near the clerk's office, passing through without hurting any one. The guerrillas then ran up the shore reloading, and sent another volley, not a single shot striking the boat. About eighty shots were fired in all.

The Madison packet, Rowena, arrived at Ghent yesterday afternoon, directly after the fight between the company of the 177th U. S. C. I., and the guerrillas. She was ordered to remain at the wharf, but crossed over to Vevay, whose citizens shelled the woods, and placed their cannon on the Rowena. Upon the arrival of a gunboat the Rowena brought two of the wounded, who will recover, to this city.

The James Watson has been rechartered to remain at Goodrich's Landing two months from the fourth day of next November. The Melnotte was at Memphis on the 26th inst.

PERSONAL.—Captain Holloway has purchased one-eighth of the Doane No. 2. Mr. J. Henderson left last evening to take charge of the office of the Colossus at Evansville.

NASHVILLE.

Arrivals—Nightingale, Nashville; Goody Friends, A. Baker, Clara Poe, and N. J. Bigley, from Evansport, conveyed up the Cumberland by the gunboats Silver Lake and Newsboy. The Piketon is also up.

The *Dispatch* of Sunday says:

After a fall the river commenced rising again yesterday, placing four and a half feet of water on the shoals again. There were three arrivals yesterday, and thirteen boats were expected here last night, laden with Goverdment freight. The Nashville, Goody Friends, Clara Poe, J. N. Bigley and the Nightingale have departed.

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. STULL, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer JULIA, WM. COULSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.
au30 H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wheeling, connecting with Parkersburg.

THE fine passenger steamer LIZZIE MARTIN, B. M. LAUGHLIN, Commander, THOS. S. CALHOON, Clerk, will leave Pittsburgh, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
au30 JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents.

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packet.

THE regular Wheeling packet MINERVA, Captain GORDEN, has resumed her old trade, making regular trips; leaving Pittsburgh every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Having been thoroughly repaired, she will deserve the patronage of the public generally.
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.

Cincinnati and Louisville Packet.

THIS DAY, September 1st, 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer ANNA, J. H. MARATTA, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JNO. FLACK, Agts.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON THIS DAY, 1st instant, the new steamer GLIDE, Capt. W. B. ANDERSON, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK or
J. D. COLLINGOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis.

THIS DAY, at 4 p. m. The new and splendid passenger steamer ROANOKE, J. G. TOMLINSON, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

SUNNY SIDE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Chartiers' Valley, 3½ miles from the city, ¾ of a mile from the P. and S. R. R. depot, containing 100 acres, 85 acres cleared, balance in fine forest timber. The improvements are 3 fine dwellings, a large barn, and stabling sufficient for 40 head of stock; three orchards of 1,200 to 1,400 trees of the best selection and variety, large variety of small fruits and strawberries in abundance; a vineyard of 300 grape vines. The land is rich, has been used as a Dairy Farm, and is one of the most delightful country residences that has been offered to the public for years. Would divide well into 3 country seats with a house and an orchard to each. For further particulars apply to
au18 B. McLAIN & CO.,

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 2½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au13-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND DESIRABLE locations for country seats around East Liberty is now offered for sale, fronting on Highland Avenue about 900 feet, and containing 22 acres more or less, situate near the residence of Alex. Bradley, Esq., and others, and is susceptible of the finest improvement. There is on the place a two story brick house, spring house, barn, &c., all in good order; also, a fine orchard of young trees, mostly bearing. This property, if desired, will be divided into two or four sections, to suit purchasers. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
au8 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 927 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to
MARY ANN TUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
au2-tf No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

OIL WELLS,
OIL LANDS,
OIL LEASES,
OIL STOCK.
For particulars call on
au29 J. C TILTON, 48 Hand street.

BRILLIANT OIL CO.—

Books of subscription to the BRILLIANT OIL CO. will be opened at the Banking House of

HANNA, HART & CO.,

corner Third and Wood streets, on

MONDAY, August 8th, 1864

Pamphlets containing a description of the property held by the Company can be had at the same place, on and after the 4th of August. jy30-tf

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom'n	5:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r.	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's.	11:50 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	12:50 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:20 a m
Joh'n Acm'n	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:25 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	5:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Phila. "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti "	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m. 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 p m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:10 a. m.	Mail	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	8:05 p. m.
"	1:45 p. m.	do do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny	3:50 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert .... 13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach .... 58 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold .... 96 Smithfield st.

Auction Sales.
T. A. McClelland .... 55 Fifth street.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather .... Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill .... New York.

Banks.
First National Bank .... Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank .... Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh .... Fourth st
Allegheny Bank .... Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers' .... Fourth st
Citizens' Bank ... corner Wood and Diamond alley

Bankers.
N. Holmes & Sons .... 57 Market street.

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell .... 132 Smithfield St.
Slater & South .... 54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven .... Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy .... 78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock .... 78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven .... corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt .... Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st
Davis, Clarke & Co .... 93 Wood street.

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin .... 64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder .... corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey .... 150 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co .... 73 Water street.

Brass Works.
Mansfield & Fitzsimmons ... 13 Second near Short st.
Cadman & Crawford .... cor. Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King .... 211 Liberty st.
Charles C. Baisley .... No. 179 Liberty street.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co. 149 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock .... 29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store 78 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton .... Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr .... 5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown .... 136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co .... 59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield .... corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates .... 21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne .... 77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter .... 92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch .... 96 Market st.
R. Gardner .... 98 Market st.
White, Orr & Co .... 25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co .... 64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming .... corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super .... corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co .... corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co. 76 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer .... 250 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott .... 278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap .... cor. Etna and Pike street.
Wm. G. Price .... cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co., Grovenorst., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co .... cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley .... 718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son .... 191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co .... 130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson .... 221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co .... corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly .... cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son .... 133 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming .... 139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co .... 50 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co .... 91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons .... 7 Fifth street.
Barry & Brother .... 204 cor. 7th and Liberty sts.

Hotels.
National .... McKeesport
Union .... Philadelphia
Girard House .... Philadelphia
Belvidere .... Sharpsburg
Jones House .... Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co .... 121 Water st.
Lewis, Dilzell & Phillips cor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co .... 91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin .... 121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co .... 97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black .... 88 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co .... 67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co .... 37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co .... corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co. corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co .... 95 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co .... 149 First st.
Joseph Pennock .... 141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co .... 56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts .... 16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam .... 96 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell .... Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland .... 93 Diamond street.
W. J. & Hall Patterson .... 144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell .... 123 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow .... 114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro .... Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee .... No. 48 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer .... 53 Wood street.
W. H. McGee .... 10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr .... 12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor .... 82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman .... 53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co .... cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter .... Temperanceville.
Foster & Co .... cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.
Daewertiz, Kirmse & Co .... 139 Third street.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co .... 39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham .... 124 First st.
John Moorhead .... 74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co .... 118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz .... Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co .... Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr .... Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company .... 27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co .... 31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co .... 19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co. cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson .... 52 Third st.
Cochran & Russell .... Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company .... 80 Third st.
J. C. Tilton .... 48 Hand street.
Rider & Clark ..... 98 Water and 132 Front st., Pittsburgh; 51 Broad st., New York.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw .... 54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond .... 39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht .... 126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald .... Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
James King .... No. 97 Fourth street.

Photographs.
W. J. Purviance .... cor. Market & Fifth streets.
B. L. H. Dabb .... 48 St. Clair street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
S. S. Bryan .... 9 Fourth st.
B. McLain & Co .... 102 Fourth street.
F. Torrence .... 189 Penn st.
G. S. Bates .... Butler street, Lawrenceville.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot .... cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot .... cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co .... cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central .... cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie .... Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Eli Young .... 129 and 131 Smithfield street.
Vierheller & Roesing .... 64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams .... Fifth street.
John Meyer .... 46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert .... 82 Diamond.
E. Heineman .... 67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen .... 47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co .... 83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co .... corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co .... 157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co .... 57 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
R. H. Palmer .... 84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
E. C. & J. H. Sawyer .... 47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co .... 27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony .... 18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm .... Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price .... Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw .... 31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi .... Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmondson & Co .... 96 and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory,
James Irvin .... Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons .... Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co .... 27 and 29 Market street.
R. Honegger .... 351 Liberty street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes .... 107 Market street.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

[Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.]

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury this Bank is authorized to receive subscriptions to the

Three Years Seven and Three-Tenths Notes,

with interest coupons attached payable semi-annually in currency. These notes are payable at maturity in Legal Tender, or convertible, at the option of the holders, into Gold-bearing interest 6 per cent. Bonds. The Notes will be in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000.

Persons depositing $25,000 and upwards will be allowed one-quarter of one per centum on the amount of the principal.

The usual commission allowed to Banks and Bankers. JOHN D. SCULLY,
jy29-1m Cashier.

Dr. R. A. WILSON'S

TONIC, CATHARTIC,

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND HEADACHE

PILLS.

They are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of he *stomach.*

They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste, renders it easy to administer them to children.*

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken in the commencement of an attack, immediate relief of pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing *Nausea* and *Headache,* to which females are so subject.

They act gently on the bowels, removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

For *Dyspepsia* and its ten thousand inconveniences, from a slight indigestion and sallow cheek, to extreme emaciation and depression of spirits, or a confirmed case of melancholia in its most aggravated form—are these Pills confidently recommended as a cure, if perseveringly used.

Liver Complaint--Torpid Liver.

Use the Pills in alterative doses for a long time, or until the organ is aroused. Intermitting the use of the Pills now and then is the better plan.

Intemperance.

Any one who is so unfortunate as to eat or drink too much, may save himself a fit of apoplexy, or other serious consequences, by immediately taking a Pill.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

I have had considerable experience in the use of the extraordinary Pill compounded by *Dr. R. Adams Wilson,* of which you are now the proprietors, and have often found their benign influence in my own case for nervous *headache,* arising from a disorded condition of the stomach. I have likewise prescribed them for others in hemicrania and other forms of headache depending on a deranged and irritable condition of the stomach and digestive organs, to which they seem peculiarly adapted, being entirely free from any griping tendency. I regard them as a very valuable Pill, and one that purges without at all debilitating.

Yours, truly,
GEO. H. KEYSER,
140 Wood street.
Pittsburgh, March 4, 1858.

STRATTONVILLE, Clarion County, February 18, 1860.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

Gents:—I take pleasure in assuring you, from my personal knowledge and the evidence of my neighbors, that there is no medicine held in such high estimation as the Pills of Dr. R. A. Wilson, for general use. Having been engaged in merchandizing for the last twenty years, and being agent for a great number of persons, I do most cheerfully say without fear of contradiction, that the above named Pills are the best now in use.

SAMUEL WILSON.

AURORA, Ind., April 30, 1860.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co..

Gentlemen:—Wilson's Pills, in our region of country, meet with very ready sale, and the first complaint has yet to be made against their efficiency. For head ache, dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation, they stand in the estimation of our people without a rival, and are deemed a perfectly safe medicine for family use. I have personally observed their good effects in very many instances, and conscientiously recommend them as the best Pill compounded.

Very truly,
D. B. KEISTER.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S

WORM CONFECTIONS

Are prepared from the active principle of his celebrated Vermifuge. They are put up in a nice and palatable form, to suit the taste of those who cannot conveniently take the Vermifuge. Children will take them without trouble. They are an effectual worm destroyer, and may be given to the most delicate child.

Prepared and sold by

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

76 and 78 Wood and 91 Fourth sts.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally. de26:ly

RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, Pittsburgh, August 12th, 1864.

Express to Brownsville, Pa., and Intermediate Points.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made with the Brownsville Line of steamboats, we are prepared to do a GENERAL EXPRESS FORWARDING BUSINESS, between Pittsburgh and the following points:

Elizabeth, Pa	Dr. J. E. Shaffer, agent.
Monongahela City, Pa	Dr. W. L. S. Wilson, "
Bellvernon, Pa	Robert Boyle, agent.
Fayette City, Pa	R. G. Mullen, "
Greenfield, Pa	L. W. Morgan, "
Brownsville, Pa	W. H. Clarke. "

A messenger will be sent in charge of goods and moneys. Particular attention paid to orders, goods for which are to be returned by Express.

For further particulars apply to agents at the different points, or to
au12-1m GEO. BINGHAM, Pittsburgh.

THOS. S. CLARKE ...... WM. THAW ...... CHAS. J. CLARKE

CLARKE & CO.,

OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL se7-ly] POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

1864 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1864

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

Constant additions are being made to the equipment of this excellent double track and express route, and every possible care will be exercised for the comfort of passengers and rapid movement of freight. Trains will leave the depot in Pittsburgh as follows:

THROUGH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN daily (except Sunday,) at 6:00 a. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

FAST MAIL every morning, (except Sunday,) at 2:00 a. m., stopping only at the principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via Philadelphia.

THROUGH EXPRESS daily, at 4:35 p. m., stopping only at the principal stations, making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and New York via Philadelphia.

FAST LINE daily, (except Sunday,) at 8:45 p. m., stopping only at principal stations, and connecting at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via Allentown, without change of cars; also at Philadelphia for New York.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION daily, (except Sunday,) at 3:10 p. m., stopping at all stations, and running as far as Conemaugh.

The FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:30 a. m.

The SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday,) at 11:50 a. m.

The THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 4:00 p. m.

The FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:10 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburg as Follows:

Baltimore Express	12:30 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	1:00 p. m.
Fast Line	1:00 a. m.
Through Mail Train	12:30 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:15 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:25 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:45 a. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:05 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	6:05 p. m.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 1:00 p. m. on Mondays.

Trains for Blairsville and Indiana connect at Blairsville Intersection with Through Accommodation, Johnstown Accommodation and Express Train east and with Baltimore Express and Johnstown Accommodation west.

Trains for Ebensburg connect at Cresson with Express Trains and Mail Train west, and with Through Accommodation and Express Train east.

FARE.

To New York	$12 50	To Lancaster	$8 80
To Philadelphia	10 50	To Harrisburg	7 65
To Baltimore	10 00	To Altoona	3 60

Baggage checked to all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

Passengers purchasing tickets in the cars will be charged an excess, according to the distance traveled in addition to the Station rates, except from the stations where the Company has no agents.

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

N. B.—An Omnibus Line has been employed to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the Depot at a charge not to exceed 25 cents for each Passenger and Baggage.

J. STEWART, Agent,
At the P. R. R. Passenger Station, on Liberty and Grant streets. my23

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864

FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY,

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

On and after August 1st, 1864, trains run as follows viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g
Express	1:00 a. m.	00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.
Express	1:10 p. m.	10 p. m.	1:10 p. m.
Mail	5:00 a. m.		3:00 p. m.

Mail Train connects at New Brighton with train for New Castle and Erie.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

P., F. W. & C. R. W. 2:20 a. m. 3:20 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:50 p. m.
C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m. 3:50 p. m. 8:05 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

For Alliance.	For N. B.	For N. Castle.	For Steu'e.
2:10 p. m.	9:15 a. m.	6:40 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
	12:00 m.	4:40 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
	4:30 p. m.		
	5:50 p. m.		

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:10 a. m. 8:20 2:35 p. m. 4:50 p. m.
C. & P. R. R. 9:30 a. m.

GEO. PARKIN Agent,
Union Passenger Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Agent,
Allegheny city,
au6 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Ag't.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 2, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:55 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express " "	3:40 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second " "	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
First Port Perry "	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Braddock's "	4:15 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to GEORGE BOULTON, Agent.
ap30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THREE TRAINS DAILY

TO AND FROM

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON CITY.

Connections made with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad to and from Pittsburgh and the west.

TWO TRAINS DAILY to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, Elmira, and all of northern New York.

On and after MONDAY, November 16, 1863, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will arrive at and depart from Harrisburg and Baltimore as follows:

Southward.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday) .... 10:10 a. m.
" leaves Harrisburg .... 1:20 p. m.
" arrives at Baltimore .... 5:40 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday) .... 11:42 p. m.
" leaves Harrisburg (except Monday) .... 2:50 a. m.
" arrives at Baltimore daily (except Monday) .... 7:00 a. m.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harrisburg .... 5:05 a. m.

Northward.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday) .... 8:20 a. m.
" leaves Harrisburg .... 1:40 p. m.
" arrives at Sunbury .... 4:30 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily .... 9:15 p. m.
" arrives at Harrisburg .... 1:35 a. m.
" leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) .... 3:25 a. m.
" arrives at Sunbury .... 6:25 a. m.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday) .... 3:00 p. m.
" arrives at Harrisburg .... 7:50 p. m.

For further information apply at the Office, in Pennsylvania Railroad Depot
oc21 J. N. DuBARRY, General Superintendent.

1863 1863 1863

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for passenger and freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium, (165 miles) in the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie, (78 miles) on the Western Division.

Time of Passenger Trains at Harrisburg, Leave Northward.

Mail Train .... 3:00 p. m.
Express Train .... 3:25 a. m.

Cars run through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia.

For information respecting passenger business apply at the southeast corner Eleventh and Market streets, and for freight business of the Company's Agents;

S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Erie.
J. M. DRILL, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
no13-tf

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—

CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,

CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh1

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organised under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that the business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same offices and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
	WM. K. NIMICK.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Presi.
ae? JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.